

The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 47.—Vol. III.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1836.

[PRICE 7D.]

HENRY MOLYNEUX, MINE AGENT AND SHARE BROKER, begs to announce that he has on Sale various SHARES in some of the most productive Mines in the Counties of CORNWALL and DEVON; Plans of which, and Specimens of the Ores, may be seen at his Office, 9, SOUTH-STREET, EXETER. He also avails himself of this occasion to state, that the connections he has formed, both in the Metropolis and the principal Towns throughout the United Kingdom, combined with effective arrangements for acquiring the earliest and most accurate information, as well as his thorough knowledge of the Mining Districts, will enable him at all times to facilitate the views of his friends, whether for purchase or sale.

In soliciting the attention of Capitalists and others engaged in Mining operations to these facts, he ventures to express his confident reliance that a firm determination to act with the strictest integrity, will afford just satisfaction to all who may make him the medium of negotiation.

Letters addressed (post paid) to Mr. H. MOLYNEUX, "Cornwall and Devon Mining Office," South-street, Exeter, will receive prompt attention.

THE MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND have for SALE, at their Slate Yard, Grand Canal Harbour, an assortment of IRISH SLATES; at their Office, 27, Lower Ormond Quay, LEAD in Pigs, Sheets, Pipes, and Shot; at the Sliavardagh Collieries, near Killybegs, COAL and CULM; at the Slate Quarries, Glenpatrick and Killalee, SLATES, assorted to the Welsh Standard, and which may be delivered at any of the towns on the Shannon or Suir, and on the canals connected therewith, on terms considerably under the prices of Welsh Slates.

By order, RICHARD PURDY, Sec.

TO FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM-ENGINES.—The Directors of the IMPERIAL BRITISH MINING COMPANY are ready to receive TENDERS for a STEAM-ENGINE, on the most approved principles. The size, and all further particulars, may be known on application to Hugh Snell, Esq., Callington, Cornwall, or to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, 3, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

July 15th, 1836.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINES.—The period having expired (viz. the 1st instant) within which the first instalment of TEN SHILLINGS per share became payable, Notice is hereby given, that such Scrip Shares as shall not be forthwith paid upon, will be liable to FORFEITURE.

By order of the Directors, J. BAWDEN, Secretary.

NEW SOUTH HOVE MINING COMPANY.—An ADJOURNED MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at this Office on THURSDAY NEXT, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely.

1, Freeman's-court, July 14. MARTIN BAYLIS, Clerk.

SOUTH POLGOOTH TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Shareholders in this Company are reminded, that those Shares on which the Call of Ten Shillings per Share, payable on or before the 27th June last, shall remain unpaid by the 27th July instant, are liable to FORFEITURE for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Directors, R. N. PADDON.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.—Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders in this Company, that the Shares upon which the Second Instalment of £2 per Share (fixed to be paid to Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co. by the 4th inst.) will be liable to forfeiture if the said Instalment be not paid upon them within thirty days from the above-mentioned date.

By order of the Directors, T. V. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

ST. HILARY COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at No. 15, Great St. Helen's, on TUESDAY, the 18th July. The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely.

By order of the Directors, HENRY REIMER, Secretary.

KERROW TIN MINING COMPANY.—The time for payment of the Second Instalment of £1 per Share on the Shares in this Company having expired, Notice is hereby given, that unless the same be made at this Office, on or before the 21st instant, such Shares remaining unpaid upon will be positively forfeited.

46, Lime-street, July 7. JOHN W. F. DALTON, Secretary.

HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company, in pursuance of the authority vested in them, give Notice that a further CALL of ONE POUND per Share is hereby made, and they request that the said One Pound per Share may be paid to the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. Wright and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, on or before the 16th of AUGUST next, when the present Scrip Receipts will be exchanged by the Bankers.

By order of the Directors, L. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY.—A Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, for the Half-year ending in March last, payable on and after the 21st inst. at No. 45, Dame-street, Dublin; and at the office of Mr. C. F. Chapman, 27, Cornhill, London.

Dublin, July 4.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the First Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors in this Company will be held at the Office, No. 22, Austin-frs, on Thursday, the 26th instant, at One o'clock precisely.

By order of the Directors, FREDERICK GRELLET, Secretary.

PENOLDS GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Ten Shillings per share having been made at the Half-Yearly General Meeting, held on the 2nd May last, and power having been then given to the Directors to declare when the same should become due, the Directors at a meeting held this day RESOLVE, that the Call of Ten Shillings per share, agreed to at such meeting, and now made by them, should be paid to Messrs. Barclay and Co., the Company's bankers, on or before the 1st August next.

37, New Broad-street, June 30, 1836. GEORGE MORGAN, Sec.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors of this Association will be held at the LONDON TAVERN on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of JULY instant, at One o'clock precisely, when the election of an AUDITOR will take place.

Directors going out.—James Mackillop, Esq., and William Glennie, Esq. Auditor going out.—Charles Morris, Esq., who is eligible, and a Candidate for re-election.

13, Old Broad-street, London, 6th July, 1836. JOHN MATHER, Sec.

CORNISH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—The capital of the Company is £200,000, divided into 80,000 shares of £2 each, a deposit of £2 per share is to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the first by three instalments of £1 per share—the first to be paid on the 10th day of January, 1837; the second on the 10th of July, 1837; and the third and last on the 10th day of January, 1838.

A detailed prospectus, with a descriptive account of, and a report on each of the mines engaged for the Company, will shortly be printed for distribution.

Shares in the Capital Stock of this Company may be secured on application to the Secretary, Mr. C. F. Kirkman, at the Mining Offices, 12, Pancras-lane, Cheap-side, London.

TO SHIPOWNERS AND BUILDERS.—The Directors of the ANTI DRY-ROT COMPANY beg to inform Shipowners, Builders, and all persons connected with Shipping and Navigation, that measures have been adopted to facilitate with dispatch, and at a moderate expense, the preparation (according to Kyan's Patent) of all Timber, Canvases, &c., used in the construction of vessels of every description, whereby they will be effectually preserved from dry-rot, mildew, and decay.

The Directors beg leave to call the attention of the Shipping interest to the following letter:—

"Sir,—Having just returned from the East Indies (in the command of the Lord Hungerford), I am anxious to do justice to Kyan's patent process for the prevention of that mildew in sailcloth, which causes their certain decay, by detailing to you the facts under my own observation.

"In order to satisfy myself of the alleged efficacy of the process, on my departure from England last August, I had an awning made partly of common canvas, and partly of the same canvas having been submitted to the patent process, considering this the fairest way of judging of the difference. The result proves that it was so, and by the end of the voyage I consider that I had most decisive proof of the preservative power of the patent process. The portions of the awning which had undergone the process are perfectly sound and clean, whereas those made of the common unprepared canvas are quite mildewed.

"You are at perfect liberty to make use of this letter, and I have much pleasure in affording to your Company so satisfactory a proof of the efficacy of the anti dry-rot process.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"CHARLES FARQUHARSON.

"To the Secretary of the Anti Dry-Rot Company."

Terms of license, and further particulars, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Company's Office, 2, Lime-street Square, Londonhall street.

LOAN, AND CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE MINING INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION. Present Capital £20,000, in 12,000 Scrip Shares of £5 each. Of which 9000 only will now be issued, the residue to be reserved for the option of the Shareholders in a subsequent issue, when resolved upon at a General Meeting.

Depot £1 per Share.

DIRECTORS. George Capper, Esq. R. W. Hawkes, Esq. With power to add to their number from among the Shareholders. BANKERS—Messrs. Stone, Martin, and Stone. SOLICITORS—John Atkins, Esq. Applications for Shares to be made to John Atkins, Esq., at his Office, White Hart-court, Lombard-street, of whom Prospectuses may be had in a few days.

WEST CORNWALL MINES INVESTMENT COMPANY. Capital £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each.—Deposit £1 per Share.

DIRECTORS. John Kempe Devonshire, Esq., London. Henry Gilbard, Esq., Devonport. Samuel News, Esq., Truro. **CASIER.** Mr. John Tippet, Truro. **SOLICITORS.** Messrs. Whishaw, Gray's Inn. Truro, and Messrs. Hodge and Norman, Devonport.

Letters of appropriation for the remaining shares undistributed, can only be had on payment of 2s. 6d. per share premium until the 1st of August next, and after that day on payment of 2s. per share premium, the same to be carried to the credit of the Company.

Parties to whom shares have been allotted, and who have not paid their deposits thereon, are requested to pay the same to the Bankers on or before the 20th inst., as they will not receive the same after that day on the letters of appropriation already issued.

Applications for shares to be made (if by letter, post paid) at the Office of the Company, 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, and to Messrs. Whishaw, 1, South-square, Gray's Inn, London; to Mr. John Tippet, Truro, and Henry Gilbard, Esq., Devonport, where also proposals for sale to the Company of shares in rich or new and promising mines will be received.

THE LEVANT COPPER AND TIN MINE, IN ST. JUST, IN PENWITH, CORNWALL. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by order of the Trustees under the Will of the late John House, Esq., deceased, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-second day of July instant, by Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Union Hotel, in the town of Penzance, in Ten Lots, TEN 160th SHARES in the rich and justly celebrated Copper and Tin Mine, called LEVANT, in the parish of St. Just, in Penwith, Cornwall.

It is quite unnecessary to enumerate to those capitalists who are acquainted with the Cornish mines the claims this mine has on their attention, so well is she known as one of the most lucrative in the county; but, for the information of others, the following short sketch is presented.

During the few years which the Levant has been worked, a clear profit of between £70,000 and £80,000 has been divided amongst the adventurers, and a large sum laid out in the machinery and materials on the mine.

It must not be supposed, however, that in realizing this large amount, the mine has been exhausted, on the contrary, the deepest level, only 180 fathoms, is the richest part, and the prospects of this invaluable mine were never so bright as at present.

The ores of copper and tin are of the very richest description, as may be seen by reference to the account of sales published in the provincial papers and the *Mining Journal*, whilst the expense of raising them, when compared with other mines in the county, is very small.

A Dividend has been declared regularly every two months, averaging about £100 per month.

A new and splendid Steam-Engine, of forty-inch cylinder, has lately been erected: another excellent Drought-Engine (not in use), three Steam-Whims, and all other necessary Machinery and Materials, are on the Mine; so that, as there will be no further outlay in machinery for many years, the Dividends must necessarily increase.

The Setts have been recently renewed for twenty-one years, at the very low dues of one-twentieth.

For leave to inspect the Mine, application may be made to Capt. Trencore, at the Account-house thereon; and for other particulars, to Messrs. Richards and Millett, solicitors, Penzance.

Dated July 3.

EAST WHEEL KITTY MINE, in the Parish of St. AGNES, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL. This Mine is situated in the heart of one of the best mining districts in Cornwall, being bounded on the north by the Great Pink and Blue Hills Mines, on the west by the eastern boundary of the celebrated and vastly productive Wheal Kitty Mine, having the immediate continuation of the same lodes, which are now yielding great profits. The eastern boundary of this Mine joins with Wheal Edmund Sett.

Since the Sett has been granted, the Shareholders have opened on the backs of Wheal Kitty north and south lodes, the indications of which equal, if not surpass, either of the lodes on the above-named mines at the same depths, and are lying in the strata of Killas as the Wheal Kitty Mine, and in a parallel direction with the Pink and Blue Hills lodes, from which immense dividends have been paid.

On the west boundary of the Sett there is a deep valley leading to the sea, from which it is intended to take up the adit levels; by doing which the value of the property, to a depth of thirty fathoms, will be proved without the expense of steam machinery. When looking at the immense quantity of tin which has been risen and is still raising, above the adit level in the adjacent mines, and the profits realized and realized, no doubt can exist of the present undertaking proving a valuable property, and requiring only a small capital to prove its capabilities. The lease of this extensive Sett is granted for twenty-one years.

The Mine is divided into 200 shares, and conducted on the cost book system.

PRESS.—Mr. Alfred Concanen. MANAGING AGENT—Captain J. Bennetts; to whom, and Mr. C. S. Edsall, 49, Lemon-street, Truro, applications are to be made for the remaining Shares.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Magor, Turner, and Co. June 22.

ROCHE CONSOLIDATED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY. Capital £20,000, in 4000 shares at £5 per share. Deposit £1 10s.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.—John Thomas, Esq. Directors to be appointed from among the Shareholders at an early meeting, which will be convened for that purpose.

BANKERS. Messrs. Hodge and Norman, Devonport. Sir J. W. Lubbock and Co., London. MANAGING AGENT—Mr. Samuel Robins.

The Setts which are the property of this Company include Wheal Fountain, Killyth, Pentvalle, Hensburrow, Tregeare, and the Galas; are situated in the parish of Roche, about four miles from St. Austell, in the county of Cornwall, on the west of the Beam and Roche Rock Mines; the former of which has already made a return of ore to the amount of £250,000, and the latter to a very considerable amount. At Wheal Fountain, the workings have been resumed on the course of an extremely rich lode, which was worked on a few years since; the produce, on being assayed, was found to return fourteen parts of white tin for twenty of ore; and it is confidently expected that this lode will continue equally productive. On Killyth, five promising lodes have been discovered at a few feet only below the surface.

An adit to the extent of upwards of 300 fathoms, which intersects the Roche Rock lode at twenty-seven fathoms below the surface, and several other lodes from seventeen to twenty-seven fathoms, in whole or maiden ground.

The river Fal (rising on the Wheal Fountain sett, and passing through a large portion of the other Setts), with its tributary streams, furnish a good supply of water for the various purposes of mining.

3. The railroad from the wharf at Par, near Fowey, being intended, in the course of a short time, to pass either through or immediately adjoining the Setts, will afford a most inexpensive and easy transit of produce and materials.

4. The works can be prosecuted at an inexpensive rate, the ground being easy, and very little timber being required either for shaft or adit work.

5. The dues are very moderate.

6. The extent of the work already performed, coupled with the peculiar facilities of prosecuting the same, fully justify the prospect of a speedy return.

Applications for Shares to be made either to the Managing Director, 16, South-hill, Stoke; to the Secretary, Mr. Richard B. Oram, St. Austell-street; or Mr. Richard Wain, Catherine-street, Devonport; to Captain Samuel Robins, at Roche; or to Mr. Wm. D. Dodge, linen-draper, St. Austell; of either of whom prospectuses and plans may be obtained.

Devonport, July 9.

ANTI DRY-ROT COMPANY.—KYAN'S PATENT, CONSTITUTED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ALL TIMBERS, CANVASES, AND CORDAGE FROM DRY-ROT, MILDEW, AND DECAY.

The Directors are also in treaty with the principal timber-merchants, builders, &c., of the most populous towns, in order that the benefits of the discovery may be extended to every part of the empire.

The Directors are willing to grant exclusive Licences in particular districts, on application to the Secretary, 2, Lime-street Square, Londonhall street.

Timber, Canvases, &c. for Sale, E. &c. Cloths, Awnings, Tents, Sackings, &c., will be prepared, if sent to any of the Company's Stations, on the following Terms:

Timber, per load, of fifty cubic feet £1 0 0

Canvases, per boll 0 0 0

Tents, awnings, &c., per square yard 0 0 3

Ropes, cordages, &c., per cwt. 0 0 0

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The next Meeting will be held at BRISTOL, during the week commencing on Monday, August 22d. The Members of the General Committee will assemble on the preceding Saturday.

By order of the Council, JAMES YATES, Secretary to the Council. JOHN TAYLOR, Treasurer.

TWO TINNERS AND ADVENTURERS.—Take Notice, that the MEETING originally fixed to be held at HELSTON, on Saturday, the 20th of June last, will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, the 19th inst., at the Angel Inn, Helston, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

Dated July 7, 1836. MATTHEW CONCANEN.

WEST SUSSEX AND BOGNOR INVESTMENT COMPANY. For manufacturing Cement Bricks, and for granting Leases of Land for building purposes, and to make Advances if required.

Capital £120,000, in 4000 Shares of £30 each.—Deposit £2. Trustees—John Vere, Esq.; A. L. Sarel, Esq.

An Act of Parliament having passed for the general improvement of Bognor, this Company have secured the only available land for building purposes, commanding the entire and extensive sea-side frontage of Bognor, as well as land adjoining and surrounding the Clarence Hotel, and on which the operations of the Act are now being carried into effect. The Directors have also the Brick-fields, which are in full operation, so that no competition whatever can arise; and from accurate surveys, and from the resources, the concern cannot fail being permanent and beneficial to the shareholders.

Prospectuses may be had, with further particulars, and applications for shares, post paid, to Messrs. Vere, Sarel, Bannbury, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Twining, Strand; Cook and Saunders, 1, New-lan; T. Dean, Esq., 13, Gray's Inn-square, and at the Office of the Company, 6, Change-alley.

THAMES HAVEN DOCK AND RAILWAY.—The Directors have much pleasure in announcing to the subscribers that their bill received the Royal Assent on the 4th July.

The Directors, accompanied by the engineers, Messrs. Giles and Blackburn, have visited the site of the intended Dock, and having made arrangements for the purchase of the ground on which it is to be formed, with means of considerable extension in useful and valuable land, at a moderate sum, they propose to lose no time in preparing for the commencement of the works.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers will be called at an early day, to lay before them the state of the undertaking, and for the election of Directors.

The first call, which will not be made till after the public meeting, and of which twenty-one days' notice will be given, will not exceed £2 10s. per share.

By order, HENRY AMBING, Secretary.

Thames Haven Dock and Railway Office, 34, Abchurch-lane.

RAILWAY TO BLACKWALL.—Andrew Colvill, Esq., Chairman of the West India Dock Company.

George Hibbert, jun. Esq., Deputy Chairman of ditto.

John Drinkald, Esq. } Directors of ditto. J. A. Hankey, Esq. } Charles McGarel, Esq. } George Brown, Esq. } Henry Thomas Curtis, Esq. } Crawford Dawson, jun. Esq. } Joseph Edsall, Esq. } Thomas Farcomb, Esq. } William Haigh, Esq. } Frederick Hammond, Esq. } Henry Harvey, Esq. } J. Corrothwaite Hector, Esq., M.P. } Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P. }

The Directors of the united Companies have the pleasure of communicating to their respective subscribers that the Bill for making a Railway to Blackwall was read a third time, and passed the House of Lords on the 14th inst.

M. TATE, JOHN WARMINGTON, } Secretaries.

July 14, 1836.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY, FROM CALAIS, BY WAY OF AMIENS AND LILLE, TO PARIS AND BRUSSELS.—The Directors of the South Eastern London and Dover Railway have the satisfaction of announcing to their Shareholders, that the preliminary arrangements for the formation of a Company to carry into execution this important work are complete.

The capital will be raised in England, France, and Belgium. Of the portion to be raised in England, 5000 shares of £40 each, have been placed at the disposal of the Directors of the South Eastern Railway for present distribution among their shareholders; and arrangements have been made which will give to the holders of such original shares the option of a similar amount on the final distribution of the shares, which will take place when a general meeting of the shareholders has been held. A deposit of £2 per share will be required on the terms of the Prospectus, which may be obtained at this office.

Forms of application for shares by Shareholders of the South Eastern Railway, may be obtained at the office of that Company until the 26th inst.

By order, J. S. YEATS, Secretary.

Railway Office, 98, Gracechurch-street, July 12.

THE THAMES TUNNEL, near the Church, at Rotherhithe, on the Surrey side of the River, being now in active progress, is OPEN TO THE PUBLIC EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admission, One Shilling each. Both Archesway are brilliantly lighted with gas, perfectly dry, and the descent is by an easy staircase. Upwards of forty feet has been added to the length of the Tunnel, which, at the re-commencement of the works, measured 599 feet 6 inches.

By Order, J. CHARLIER, Clerk of the Company.

N. B.—There are conveyances to the Tunnel, by Omnibuses, every half-hour from Gracechurch-street, and three times daily from Charing Cross, and the Green Man and RUI, Oxford-street; also by the Greenwich and Woolwich Steam Boats, from Hungerford Market, Queenhithe, and Fresh Wharf, at 9, 11, 2, and 4 o'clock.

Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook, July 13, 1836.

LONDON SPERM WHALE FISHING COMPANY.—Capital £600,000, in 12,000 Shares of £50 each. Deposit £2 per Share.

The princely fortunes which have been made by individuals of large capital engaged in the Sperm Whale Fishery, and the extraordinary exertions which at the present moment are making by the public companies formed in America and France to carry this truly national pursuit to the utmost, is the best possible proof that it is an object worthy the notice and support of a British public.

In contradistinction to the many schemes now afloat, in which, if they are ever permitted to take effect, millions must be expended and years elapse before any return can be made to the Shareholders, there will, in this instance, be no investment of capital that what may at any time be speedily realised.

The capital of the Company will be sufficient to keep at all times a fleet of fifty ships on the sea, and, taking the average of all the voyages made for the last two years, the Shareholders have the best guarantee that it cannot fail to be productive of the most important and satisfactory results. At the present price of oil a single vessel will produce a net profit of £7500, or an average return on the whole number of ships of £150,000 per annum; and if to this is added the saving that must accrue to the Company from being their own insurers, the return cannot be less than £180,000 per annum, or 30 per cent. on the capital employed.

The present Company is therefore established for the purpose of carrying on this important fishery in the most efficient manner, and also the fishery at Greenland and Davis' Straits, if that should be deemed expedient.

Seven thousand shares only will be issued to the public in the first instance, at a premium of £1 per share, reserving the remaining 5000 shares on the same terms for individuals who have vessels at present engaged in these fisheries, and who may feel disposed to sell them and join the Company. The premiums will be applied to the payment of expenses incidental to the formation of the Company, and the surplus will form a reserve fund for the benefit of the Shareholders.

Lists of Directors, &c., will be published in a few days, and, in the mean time, applications for shares may be made, post paid, to John William Willst, Esq., 18, Essex-street, Strand, solicitor to the Company, and of whom Prospectuses may be had, but no attention will be paid to any application for shares unless the same is accompanied with a reference of respectability, or payment of the premium is made at the time of application.

N. B.—The estimates of the Company are made at £75 per ton, but also that the price of sperm oil has advanced to £30 per ton, and nearly every cargo that can arrive for the next two years has been bought up.

June 18, 1836.

UPTON AND ROBERTS' PATENT SAFETY LAMP.—The perfect safety of this Lamp has been proved by the Chemist, the Miner, and a Select Committee of the House of Commons, by tests which neither the Davy Lamp, nor any other proposed safety Lamp, could sustain; it can, therefore, be recommended to the Miner as a protection, under all circumstances—there are no exceptions. To the scientific, it is only necessary to state, that from its peculiar construction, the products of its combustion secure the safety—the working miner, that it never fills with flame, and affords twice the light of the Davy Lamp. It is, therefore, hoped that life will no longer be exposed to a dreadful, and unnecessary, peril, by the use of a Lamp, which neither affords the requisite section nor sufficient light for Mining operations.

Sold by W. Upton and Co., Queen-street, Chancery, London; Mr. Watson, High-bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and also by Messrs. Tinsley and Sons, Birmingham, who supply the trade.

IMPERIAL BRITISH MINING COMPANY.—The Shares in this Company will be allotted on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., up to which time applications will be received.
GEORGE ROSE, Secretary.
6, Cophthall-court, July 14.

IMPERIAL BRITISH MINING COMPANY.
Capital £100,000, in shares of £10 each. Deposit £1 per share.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Captain Thomas Gould, Peter Martinson, Esq.,
Thomas Fulton, Esq., Thomas W. Muskett, Esq.,
William Ogilvie, Esq.

TREASURER.—George Alfred Muskett, Esq.

BANKERS.—The London and Westminster Bank, London; Messrs. Robins and Co. (East Cornwall Bank), Launceston and St. Austell.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Lacy and Bridges.

SECRETARY.—George Rose, Esq.,
Office, No. 5, Cophthall-court, London.

Experience in recent extensive mining operations in England, and especially in Cornwall, has tended fully to justify the conclusion, that in no other part of the world can that pursuit be followed up with greater advantage to the capitalist. To those who have noticed its progress in this country, it will appear manifest that in nearly all cases in which failure has ensued, it has proceeded either from paltry mismanagement, disagreement amongst the adventurers, or a want of sufficient funds to prosecute effectually the undertaking; hence it happens that many truly valuable mines have been abandoned before those depths have been reached where the most valuable deposits of ore are usually found. It will be the object of this Company to guard against such errors, and, by means of a commanding capital, practical and experienced agents of known integrity and judgment, and a strict observance of economy in every department, to secure those advantages which others, from either of the causes already mentioned, have failed to attain.

The following mines have been secured on the most advantageous terms:—

Near Callington, Cornwall.—Mr. HUGH SNELL, Purser.
Wheal Martha West Wheal Friendship
Wheal Edward Wheal Concord
Near St. Austell.—Mr. WILLIAM JAGO, Purser.
The Windsor New Tresavean
Wheal Castle Wheal Goffin

These mines have been selected principally on account of their easiness of access, facility of working, simplicity of machinery, and mineral riches. From the great improvements which, within the last few years, have been made in the methods of applying machinery to mining purposes, and the introduction of an improved process in smelting, as regards argentiferous ores, and from the arrangements made to secure all the advantages of scientific assistance, combined with integrity and economy in the management, the Directors confidently anticipate that sufficient profits will be derived from the concern to satisfy the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors.

Wheal Martha and Wheal Edward are adjoining sets, and are situated in the parish of Stokelands, Cornwall; these sets are nearly a mile in length on the course of the lodes, and about half a mile in width; and are sufficiently extensive for three distinct workings. About two hundred fathoms from the eastern boundary, a water-wheel, of thirty-six feet diameter, and four feet wide, is erected upon a never-falling stream of water, sufficient to explore and work both the mines conjointly with the same machinery to a depth of one hundred fathoms. The lode in some places is immensely large, and extremely rich in copper ore. About one hundred and twenty tons of a superior quality have been raised from these mines, and, no doubt, on sinking the next lift, say twenty fathoms, the quantity will be very considerable.

West Wheal Friendship and Wheal Concord Mines are situated in the parish of Lamerton, in Devon. On the former there is a water-wheel, of fifty feet diameter, and two feet wide, erected, with all other necessary buildings and machinery. It consists of three large champion lodes, with three smaller lodes, thickly impregnated with copper ore, which have been seen at the pit level eighteen fathoms below the surface. The adit is driven about seventy fathoms in length, and the engine-shaft is now nineteen fathoms under the adit.

Wheal Concord adjoins West Wheal Friendship. On this mine an adit is driven about twenty fathoms in length. In an engine-shaft sunk to the adit, the two south lodes in West Wheal Friendship have formed a junction, which, by all miners, is thought to be a very favourable circumstance, and strongly indicative of large quantities of copper ore; and in cutting these lodes very near the surface, fine stones of copper ore and lead have been raised: more promising lodes are not to be found in the kingdom.

The Windsor Mine is situated about four miles west of St. Austell, in Cornwall. The old workings are about twenty-four fathoms below the adit. A water-wheel, of thirty feet diameter, and four feet wide, with an abundant stream of water, will be of sufficient power to work this mine to the depth of thirty-six fathoms more. The Lords of the Sett require the erection of a steam-engine, which, however, it will not be necessary to work more than three or four months in the year. From the circumstance of being able to go to the depth of sixty fathoms before the adit of steam power will be constantly needed, a saving of several hundred pounds per annum will be effected. The sum, therefore, required for the working this mine will be inconsiderable. This observation equally applies to Wheal Castle and New Tresavean. There are also several promising lodes of copper within the limits of this set, which are very extensive; and in the former workings, particles of lead have been frequently found. The specimens of silver ore produced are what miners call "dredge work," none of the best description can be obtained until the adit and engine-shaft be cleared, when, as has been ascertained, ores of a very superior quality will be brought to the surface. Persons who know this mine, and the richness of the ores, consider it to be one of the best silver mines in Cornwall. The produce of silver is upwards of fifty ounces per ton, a great deal of which was raised and sold in the former workings; it is confidently believed that a set equally promising is not now any where to be met with.

Wheal Castle adjoins the Windsor on the east, the lodes from which run through Wheal Castle, and are very promising. The limits of this set are sufficiently extensive to be worked singly by water power, but, with the addition of connection rods, it can be worked at a considerably less expense with the Windsor Mine, than if worked as a separate concern, and to which it will be a valuable acquisition.

New Tresavean adjoins on the west the Windsor and Wheal Castle Sets, the lodes from which run directly through New Tresavean. The situation of the ground is such that an adit can be driven for more than a mile and a half in length, and which would come in at an immense depth. The surface of the ground rises so very rapidly, that, at the distance of the first one hundred fathoms; it would be sixty or seventy from the surface. The Great Champion lode of the Windsor Mine has been discovered in this set, in addition to which, there is also the Mr. Lodge, and the Strawberry Lode about four feet big, and it is generally expected that several other lodes will be found. It is deemed important, as adding greatly to the value of the whole of these mines, that they are all capable of being worked by water-power, thereby affording a considerable saving to the Company.

This set is upwards of one mile and a half in length from east to west, and nearly half a mile in breadth from north to south; its limits are therefore sufficiently ample for several mines. In the estimation of experienced miners, this set, with the Windsor and Wheal Castle, which might be all worked together with connection rods, is one of the most promising mining concerns in Cornwall.

Wheal Goffin is situated on the south side of a granite hill, and about midway between St. Austell and the Windsor Mine. Within the limits of this set are several very promising lodes. Fine specimens of tin ore have been found on the backs. The great advantage of this mine is, that from the favourable situation of the lodes it can be worked without the aid of steam power; so that a sum far below the usual amount required will be amply sufficient to bring this mine into a regular course of working.

The Deed of Settlement, in addition to the usual clauses, will contain one to limit most effectually the liability of the Shareholders to the amount only of their respective shares.

The regulations for conducting the affairs of the Company are fully set forth in the Prospectus, by which it will be seen that the original proprietors have reserved the right of adopting such shares (if any) as may remain unappropriated; to insure, under any circumstances, ample means of carrying the objects of the Company into effect.

Applications for shares to be made (if by letter, postage free), on or before Thursday the 21st inst., to Messrs. Lacy and Bridges, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street; J. R. Massey, Esq., No. 4, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street; Mr. Hugh Snell, Callington; Mr. William Jago, St. Austell; Mr. J. E. Blewett, Plymouth; Messrs. Bradley and Barnard, Bristol; Mr. Richard Scholes, Liverpool; Mr. Holt, Manchester; Mr. Scott, Birmingham; Messrs. Ridsdale, Leeds; or to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 5, Cophthall-court, London; of whom prospectuses and any further information may be obtained.—London, July 1.

BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE BANK. on the Scotch System, 9, Cavendish-square.—The Directors of the St. Marylebone Bank beg leave to announce, that no further applications for Shares in the Company will be received after the 31st inst., except from residents in the district, or parties at a distance, who will engage to open accounts with the Bank; that the greater part of the applications already made have been considered, and the allotments fixed and intimated; and that the remainder will be decided upon as soon as the Directors can obtain the information requisite to guide their determination. The Directors further announce, that the offices of the Bank will be immediately put into the necessary state of preparation, and that they expect to be able to open them for general business early in September next.
DAVID HANNAY, Manager.
July 13.

EAST AFRICAN COMPANY, for Trading and Founding Settlements, and promoting Civilisation, chiefly on the South-Eastern Coast of Africa.

Capital £2,000,000, with power to increase it to £5,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £40 each. Deposit £2 10s. per Share.

Preliminary prospectuses may be obtained at the temporary offices, as under:—A detailed prospectus, containing the names of the Provisional Committee of Direction, with a Map accurately laid down from the recent Government, and other exploratory Voyages, will be issued in a few days.

The Report of the Provisional Committee, and a valuable Memoir on the vast natural and commercial resources of Eastern Africa, are already printed, and will be issued with the detailed prospectus.

Local Committees will be immediately formed in several of the principal provincial districts, to aid in the proper allotment of the shares reserved for the same, and to advance the various important interests opened by this Company to the manufacturing interests in particular.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMPANY.

The leading principles regulating the constitution of this Company are—1. The Shareholders will be effectually guarded from individual responsibility by a carefully drawn Deed of Settlement, which has been expressly prepared by the most eminent legal talent, and by which the Company will be regulated till the Act of Incorporation is obtained.

2. The Directors will be elected by the Shareholders.

3. Full publicity will be given to every stage of the Company's affairs.

4. Not more than one call (if any) will be made till accounts are received from the first results, and no subsequent calls will be made at a less interval than three months, exclusive of 31 days' notice.

Application for shares, properly authenticated, may be forwarded to the temporary offices of the Company, 4, Adam-street, Adelphi.

SOUTH BRITISH COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

FOR SPINNING COTTON TWIST AND YARN, AND FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF POWER LOOM SHIRTINGS AND CLOTHS.

Capital £1,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.—Deposit 5s. per Share.

From the immense increase in the manufacture of cotton, it has become the principal staple of the United Kingdom, with every appearance that it will continue to increase to almost an unlimited extent.

The quantity of cotton consumed in the year 1832, amounted to 282 millions of pounds weight, whilst that of last year was 358 millions, and of this large increase forty millions was during the year 1833.

A very large portion is again exported in the form of twist and yarn, to the continents of Europe and America, to Turkey, India, and China. The latter empire being now thrown open to public enterprise, there is little doubt that the trade to that country will thus be increased to meet the growing wants of its countless population. The export of twist and yarn alone during the last year, was upwards of £6,000,000 sterling.

A large quantity of calico is every year exported in its grey state, and also bleached for shirtings. The demand for these articles for home consumption alone is very considerable, and not being liable to the change of fashion, are always of steady and safe sale, at remunerating prices.

When it is recollected that so many spinners and power-loom weavers have made large fortunes within the last few years, it is to be wondered that an establishment has never yet been formed on the basis of the present Company, the more so as many of these manufacturers have had to contend with numerous disadvantages and limited capital, notwithstanding which the trade is in a great and steady increase.

The rapid growth of the cotton trade, and the introduction of the silk and woollen manufactures into Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, alone, has caused such a demand for labour in those counties, that there are not sufficient hands for the manufacturers, whose orders have, consequently, been injuriously protracted, or remained totally unexecuted; a fact which offers sufficient and convincing evidence of the necessity of establishing the cotton manufacture in other districts, and where there will be no difficulty of finding workmen in sufficient numbers, at a rate of labour more beneficial to the manufacturers.

The formation of railroads will greatly and materially favour the views of the Company, in facilitating the conveyance of coal to its establishments, and will enable it successfully to compete with the above districts in procuring that essential article of the manufacturer's consumption.

These are some of the many reasons for which it is proposed to establish a Company, under the above title, who will erect mills and machinery in eligible situations, and carry on the business of Spinners and Power-loom Manufacturers.

To have the fullest advantage of favourable situations, as they may offer, for the above purpose, it is expedient that the Company should have ample funds to resort to; it is therefore proposed that the capital shall be £1,000,000, in 100,000 shares of £10 each, with a deposit of 5s. per share, which deposit shall be made available for the incidental expenses of the Company, and so soon as 25,000 shares shall have been subscribed for the Company will proceed to business.

A clause will be introduced into the Deed of Settlement, that no proprietor shall be answerable beyond the amount of his subscription.

The affairs of the Company to be managed by a Board of five Directors, two of whom shall retire annually, in rotation, but will be eligible to be re-elected; all vacancies to be filled up at a General Meeting of Proprietors, to be convened for that purpose.

At all General Meetings the holder of ten shares has one vote; thirty shares, two votes; sixty shares, three votes; one hundred shares, four votes, and one vote for every fifty additional shares. Subscribers may vote by proxy.

The Shareholders to pay a first call of Five Shillings per share to the Bankers of the Company, within twenty-one days after public notice to that effect, and a second call of Ten Shillings in sixty days afterwards, and the residue in such portions, and at such times, as the Directors shall deem fit, three months' notice being given of every such intended call; and any Shareholder neglecting to pay the calls within the time mentioned, shall incur the forfeiture of his shares in respect to which they are payable.

From the encouraging prospects afforded to this Company, it is confidently anticipated that they will be enabled to pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, from the date of the first call, independently of the future advantages of which this undertaking gives the confident promise, when the works are completed and in operation.

Application for shares, by letter, post free, in the following form, to be made to the Office of the Company, 6, John-street, Adelphi; to Mr. J. Whitaker, Solicitor, 7, Farnival-lane, Holborn; or Messrs. Thomas Wright and Co., Bankers, Covent-garden.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

Be pleased to appropriate to me _____ shares in the South British Cotton Manufacturing Company, on terms of your Prospectus.

I am your obedient servant,

(Christian and Surname,
Date, and Place of Residence.)

THE SHEFFIELD AND HUMBER RAILWAY, connecting Sheffield with Rotherham, Doncaster, Thorne, and the Ports of Goole and Hull; and also forming the most direct line of communication between Liverpool, Manchester, and the populous towns of the South of Lancashire, with the port of Hull; and also between that port and Derby, Nottingham, Birmingham, and the Midland, Southern, and Western Parts of England, and passing through the extensive Coal Fields of Gressbrough and Rawmarsh.

Capital £600,000, in shares of £50 each. Deposit £2 per share.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Francis Harvey, Esq., John Sutherland, Esq.
William Holborn, Esq., John Saunders, Esq.
Chas. Richard Maine, Esq., Arthur Smith, Esq.
Samuel Parker, Esq., W. Wilkins, Esq., R.A., F.R.S.

SHEFFIELD COMMITTEE.

John Spencer, Esq., the Master Cutler.
Richard Stuart, Esq.
Thomas Deakin, Esq., John Haselhurst, Esq.
William Butler, Esq., George Walker, Esq.
John Sykes, Esq., Joseph Barker, Esq.
John Brown, Esq., Edward Foster, Esq.
William Oxley, Esq., John Aldred, Esq.
Nathaniel Greaves, Esq., C. S. R. Sandford, Esq.
Samuel Parker, Esq., Thomas Blake, Esq.

Robert Younge, Esq.

(With power to add to each Committee.)
Solicitors—Messrs. Bignold, Pulley, and Mawe, No. 4, New Bridge-street, London; Messrs. Rodgers and Son, and Messrs. Wilson and Younge, Sheffield.
Consulting Engineer—Messrs. Reanne.

Engineer—Joseph Gibbs, Esq.
Assistant Engineers and Surveyors—Messrs. Fairbank and Son.
Bankers—Messrs. Grote, Prescott, Grote, and Prescott.

A considerable number of shares are already subscribed for.

Applications for shares to be made (if by letter, post paid) to the Solicitors in London or Sheffield, to William Holborn, Esq., 56, Lombard-street; or to the following agents to the Company and Shareholders (in the form annexed), and of whom Prospectuses may be had:—Mr. J. W. Potter, solicitor, Hotherham; Mr. William Thorpe, solicitor, Thorne; Mr. James Falconer, solicitor, Doncaster; Mr. T. M. Birdwell, Sheffield; Mr. John Field, Sheffield; Messrs. J. H. and G. Ridsdale, Leeds; Mr. Francis Bayley, Manchester; Mr. Thomas Harris, Liverpool; Messrs. Watson and Collinson, Hull; Mr. John Green, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham; Mr. Robert Lee, Bristol; Mr. Richard Cook, Bath.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Gentlemen,—I request to become a subscriber for _____ shares for "The Sheffield and Humber Railway," and I agree to take such shares as shall be allotted to me, and to pay the deposits thereon, and to execute the Parliamentary contract and Subscribers' agreement as and when I shall receive notice so to do.

—Name.

—Residence.

—Trade or Profession.

Dated, _____ day of _____, 1836.

NORTHAMPTON UNION COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital £100,000, in 50,000 shares of £2 each.

The great price of coals, and the advance on that very essential and absolutely necessary article in housekeeping, &c., induced several persons to form a Provisional Committee, who sent a deputation for two experienced colliers from Staffordshire, to come to Northampton and examine the strata of stone, clay, &c., which they have done, and are of opinion that coals are to be found within a very moderate distance from the surface. The Committee have therefore commenced sinking their first shaft under the most encouraging circumstances, and with the greatest probability of success.

According to a moderate estimate, full one hundred and fifty per cent. per annum will be realised, on coals being found, to the Shareholders, independent of the advantages derived from the consumption of gas, lime, bread, malt, beer, &c., which will all be much reduced in price in consequence, and the consumers of coals generally be greatly benefited; and indeed this undertaking is one that presents greater advantages to the Shareholders than any Company that has ever been projected.

OPINIONS OF THE SURVEYORS, &c.

We, James Stansfield and Jonas Linford, both of Tipton, in the county of Stafford, colliers, having examined the strata of stone, clay, &c., on fifty acres of land near Northampton, are of opinion that as the strata are exactly similar to the strata in Staffordshire, there are coals below; and, indeed, we do not entertain a doubt, but there are as good coals to be obtained as any in Staffordshire. We have found a stratum of good iron stone, which is as valuable as coal.

Witness our hands this twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

JAMES STANSFIELD.

JONAS LINFORD.

I have examined the strata and stone which have been found at Kingshorpe, and am decidedly of opinion that coal will be found, and that in sufficient quantities not only amply to repay for the trouble and expense you may incur in finding the same, but furnish also a considerable profit to the shareholders.

Tivdale, 12th June, 1836.

A. EVANS.*

Having been at Northampton on business, and seeing the Prospectus of your intended Company, I was induced to visit the spot where the operation is to be commenced, and having been extensively engaged in mining operations for many years, I beg to assure you that I entertain a most favourable opinion of your ultimate success.

Northampton, June 13, 1836.

GEORGE BLAXLAND.

Applications for the remaining Shares may be made to James Samuel Jenkins, Esq., Resident Director of the Northamptonshire Banking Company; Mr. Alderman Freeman, Market-square; Mr. George Cooke, solicitor, Northampton; Messrs. Blackstock, Bunce, and Vincent, 9, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London; or to the following shareholders, viz. Mr. Edmunds, 9, Change Alley, London; Mr. Scott, Birmingham; Messrs. Ridsdale, Leeds; Mr. Charnock, Wakefield; Mr. Holt, Manchester; or Mr. Cogan, Liverpool; of whom prospectuses may be had. All letters to be post paid.

P.S.—Specimens of the iron-stone may be seen at Mr. G. Cooke's office.

GEORGE COOKE.

According to the present time in the situation of surveyor to three separate collieries, viz. Collyweston (Tipton), Rousale Green Colliery, Oldbury and Tivdale Colliery.

Northampton, July, 1836. Solicitor to the Provisional Committee.

Mr. Evans is at the present time in the situation of surveyor to three separate collieries, viz. Collyweston (Tipton), Rousale Green Colliery, Oldbury and Tivdale Colliery.

Just published, price 2s., with SIX ENCHIRIDIA, No. VIII. of

THE MINING REVIEW.

Edited by HENRY ENGLISH, Esq., F.G.S.

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MISCELLANEA: Geology—Preservation of Cast-Iron Pipes—Mechanical Power of Steam—Iron—Malachite—Pary's Mountain—Effect of Heat on Mineral Substances—Exports of Metals—Application of the Hot-Blast—Steam-Engines—Tin—Gradual Rising of Land—Surprising Escape of a Miner—Density of the Earth—Antediluvian—Silver Mines—Fossil Equiseta—Gradual Elevation of parts of Sweden—Blasting Rocks—Palladium—Masses of Meteoric Iron in Mexico—Gold Mines in North Carolina—Artesian Well—Mineral—Artificial Falaeap—Petroleum—On the Occurrence of Metals in Rocks—Tin Bonanzas—Analysis of a Fossil Tree—Diamond Matrix—Importation of Coal—On the Cementation of Iron—Unproductive Labour in Mines—Occurrence of Bones in a Coal Mine—Platina and Gold of the Uralian Mountains—Triphymine, a new Mineral—Diamonds in North America—Hydroboracic, a new Mineral—Coinage of Mexico, Peru, and Chili—Coins and Medals—Idrocaric in the Isle of Syke—On Assaying the Ores of Manganese—Allanite of Greenland—Antimonial Nickel—Chiolite—On the Proofs of a Gradual Rising of the Land—Needle Ore—Diamonds at Algiers.

SCIENTIFIC BODIES: Society of Arts—Geological Society of London—Geological Society of France—Report of the Geological Reconnaissance of the State of Virginia.

NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS: Memoirs of the Life of Sir H. Davy—Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society—Geological Map of England and Wales—Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts.

APPENDIX: Abstract of Tin coined in Cornwall and Devon; and particulars of Copper Ores purchased by the Companies in Cornwall and Swansea—Weekly Sales of Copper Ore at Tackings in Cornwall—Produce of each Copper Mine in Cornwall, with a Summary—Workings of the various Mines in Cornwall, &c.
London: Published by SWINPIN and MARSHALL; and may be had of every bookseller in the United Kingdom.

Contents of No. VII. of the MINING REVIEW.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.—On Mining Companies—Descriptive Notice of the Consolidated and United Mines—Comparative View of Celebrated Mines in Europe and America—Parallel between the British and Continental Methods of Copper Smelting—On the Geological Position of Rocks, and on the Separation of Gold from the Ore at Congo, in Brazil—On the System of Amalgamation pursued at the Hacienda of San Pedro Nolasco, in Capulapam—Address.—MISCELLANEA.—NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—NEW COMPANIES FOR WORKING MINES.—PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.—CORRESPONDENCE FROM MINING DISTRICTS.—APPENDIX.

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The only Newspaper exclusively devoted to Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy, combining therewith Reports of the Proceedings of Public Companies, Correspondence from the Mining Districts, Sales of Ores, Prices of Shares, Mines, Railways, Canals, &c., with Parliamentary Summary, London Gazette, and much original and interesting Scientific Intelligence, &c., is published every Saturday, price sevenpence, and may be had of all newsmen in town and country.

Office, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London.

TO ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS.

THE ENGINEER'S and MECHANIC'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

By MR. HERBERT, Civil Engineer, &c.

"This is one of the most useful and intelligent works that we have seen for a long time; those who are desirous to be acquainted with the chief source of English prosperity, and the first principles of British ingenuity and mechanical science, should possess themselves of this Encyclopedia."—Weekly Dispatch, June 24.

It is published in Sixteen Monthly Parts, at 2s. each (nine of which are already issued), and contains upwards of 2000 illustrative engravings.

KELLY, Paternoster-row; SWINPIN and MARSHALL, Stationers'-court; and all booksellers.

LONDON AND PORTSMOUTH RAILWAY DIRECT,

with a BRANCH to CHICHESTER and BOGNOR, proposed to terminate with capacious DOCKS at PORTSMOUTH.

Capital £1,500,000, in 24,000 Shares of £50 each. Deposit £2 per Share.

The Provisional Committee of this Company for constructing the intended railway, by the most direct and practicable line, have, by their own direct and personal observation, and by the aid of the most experienced engineers, throughout acted under the conviction that any other or more circuitous line would only entail on the passengers and transit of goods between these places additional cost of conveyance, in proportion to the extra length adopted, without any corresponding benefit being derived, have great satisfaction in informing the numerous applicants for shares, and the public in general, that all the surveys of the most intricate parts of the line are just completed, and that a direct line, via Gosford and Godalming (with the projected branch to Chichester), will, to the great advantage of the Shareholders and the Public, be found easily practicable; while the course of the details will be announced as early as possible.

It will be recollected that the promoters of, and the Provisional Committee of Management of this undertaking, have throughout abstained from fully publishing the measure until the final result of the surveys will enable them to lay the exact route of the main line itself, and of the respective branches in detail before the public; so that efficient means of investigation may be afforded, which can alone secure public support and the sanction of the Legislature.

The Provisional Committee, in appreciating the general interest evinced towards this undertaking, would in particular make their acknowledgments to the various local and influential residents along the line, in having afforded every facility for its due investigation.

Any information required may be obtained at the offices of the Company, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, where applications for shares will be received, if by letter, post paid; and also to the Company's agent at Portsmouth, J. N. Robinson, Esq.; or at Portsea, to Archibald Low, Esq., solicitor.

J. MILLER, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

Dublin and Drogheda Railway Bill.—Petitions from inhabitants of Drogheda; Balbriggan; Lusk, Rush, and Skerries; Julianstown; Clogher; Newry; and merchants and inhabitants of Manchester; in favour of the Bill: ordered to lie on the table.

Joint Stock Banks Committee.—Petition of directors and manager of the Darlington Joint Stock Banking Company, for instruction to the committee to require from private banks returns of their liabilities and assets; ordered to lie on the table.

Stanneries Bill.—Petition of William Plater Bartlett and Richard Boswell Beddome, against the Bill: ordered to lie on the table.

Dublin and Drogheda Railway Bill.—Report further considered; amendments agreed to; and the Bill ordered to be ingrossed.

STANNARIES.

Stanneries Courts Bill.—Committee deferred till Monday next.

MONDAY.

Joint Stock Banks.—Petition of directors and manager of the Lincoln and Lindsey Banking Company, that the select committee on Joint Stock Banks be instructed to require from private banks returns of their liabilities and assets; ordered to lie on the table.

Dublin and Drogheda Railway Bill.—Read a third time; amendments made; and the Bill passed.

Railways Revision of Tolls Bill.—Petition of proprietors of shares in the Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway, against the Bill; ordered to lie on the table.

TUESDAY.

Stanneries Courts Bill.—Committee deferred till Friday.

Railways Revision of Tolls Bill.—Petitions from shareholders and proprietors in the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Company; and from the company of proprietors of the Bristol and Exeter Railway: ordered to lie on the table.

Joint

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The second reading of the South Durham Railway Bill was strongly opposed by the Marquis of Londonderry, who moved, as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day three months. Their lordships divided. There were for the second reading, 19; against it, 51. The Bill was consequently lost by a majority of 32.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Landaff, and many other peers, presented petitions against the Marriage Bill.—The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Imprisonment for Debt Bill.—The Duke of Wellington admitted the importance of the subject, but thought that the Bill made so great an alteration in the law of property, it ought not to be passed at so late a period of the session. He did not wish that the Bill should be thrown out, and he should therefore move, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three weeks. The amendment was carried, on a division of 46 to 32. The second reading of the Bill is consequently postponed for three weeks.—Lord Melbourne moved the second reading of the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths Bill.—The Archbishop of Canterbury said he should not resist this motion; but intimated that in committee he should have amendments to propose.—The Bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.—The Court of Chancery Offices (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, on motion of Lord Plunkett.

TUESDAY.

There was a conference with the Commons, at which was handed to their lordships the Commons' "Reasons" for not agreeing to some of the Lords' amendments to the English Municipal Corporations Amendment Bill.

WEDNESDAY.

The Church Discipline Bill was re-committed. A new clause, proposed by the Bishop of Exeter was agreed to.—The Earl of Shaftesbury, as chairman, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

THURSDAY.

The Excise Licenses (Ireland) Bill was read a second time—to be considered in committee on Tuesday next.—The report of the Prisoners' Counsel Bill, after a short discussion, was agreed to, the Duke of Richmond giving notice that he should, on the third reading, move the insertion of the clause (struck out in the committee) requiring copies of the depositions to be given to prisoners.—Lord Glenelg moved the second reading of the Punishment of Offences (Cape of Good Hope) Bill.—Lord Lyndhurst, having been appealed to, said he concurred in the principles of the Bill.—The Dublin and Drogheda Railway Bill was read a second time.

FRIDAY.

Lord RADNOR presented a petition, complaining of the rejection, on the second reading, of the South Durham Railway Bill.—Lords WHARFCLIFFE and LONDONDERRY defended the proceeding; but Lord CLARKE regretted that the bill was lost, as the railroad would have been of very great public benefit.—The consideration of the Commons' "reasons" for dissenting from some of the Lords' amendments to the Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill was deferred till Monday, in order that the measure, as amended by the Commons, might be printed.—The Prisoners' Defence by Counsel Bill was read a third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Mr. C. BULLER presented a report from the committee on the Record Commission.—The Dublin and Drogheda Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.—Sir R. PEEL, on presenting a petition on the subject, expressed a hope, that if the Bill for a Periodical Revision of the Tolls on Railways were to proceed this session, some day would be fixed for its discussion. The menace of the Bill had suspended extensive works.—Mr. LABOUCHERE could not state what were the honourable member's intentions on this subject; nor, in the absence of Mr. P. THOMSON, could he say what were the intentions of Government.—The report of the Irish Church Bill was presented and agreed to, and the Bill was ordered for third reading on Friday.—On Lord J. RUSSELL's motion, the House went into committee on the County Elections Polls Bill.—There was a division on the clause, as it limits the polling to one day: it was carried by 64 to 31.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER presented the report of the committee appointed to prepare reasons for the Lords dissenting from some amendments made by their lordships to the Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill.—On the motion that the House go into committee on the Stamp Duties Bill, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. WAKLEY's complaint, declared that there was any one clause that imposed the slightest restriction on the liberty of the press.—After a long discussion, the clauses up to 179 were agreed to.

TUESDAY.

Mr. MORRISON withdrew his Bill for securing a "Periodical Revision of Tolls imposed on Railways," on account of the lateness of the session; but declared, so convinced was he of the importance and absolute necessity of some such measure, duly to protect the public interest, that he should again bring it forward early in the next session.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply to Sir W. FOLLETT, after many petitions had been presented against the measure, explained that the Statutes Courts' Bill only sought to improve the jurisdiction of those courts, without proposing any alteration of the law.—Mr. P. THOMSON, in answer to Sir C. BULLER's inquiry, said that the reduction of duty by the French Government on wool imported into France was 25 or 30 per cent.—The House went into committee on the Light House Bill, the whole of the clauses in which, after much discussion, were agreed to, and the report ordered to be brought up to-morrow.—In reply to a question from Mr. HAWES, Mr. P. THOMSON said it was not the intention of the Government to propose any alteration of the timber duties, or any alteration in the mode of measurement.—The second reading of the Hand-loom Weavers' Bill was postponed.—The Customs Acts went through committee.—Report to-morrow.—On motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the House went into committee on the Established Church Bill. Some amendments were made, the other clauses agreed to, and the report ordered to be brought up on Friday.

WEDNESDAY.

Sir C. BURELL complained of a breach of privilege, he having been charged with receiving a compensation of 15,000*l.* for property worth only a few hundred pounds, by which he was induced to alter his opinion and support Stephenson's Brighton line of railway. He declared it to be false, and that he should deem himself unworthy of his seat if he could be guilty of any such conduct.—Captain PRESTON said he had not heard of this charge against the honourable baronet before, but that undoubtedly there was a strong belief that the committee had been "tampered with."—After some further conversation, in the course of which Lord JOHN RUSSELL declared that the whole House could bear testimony to the character of the honourable baronet, it was ordered that Mr. Cundy should attend at the bar of the House on Monday next.

THURSDAY.

Sir A. L. HAY proposed a committee to examine the Lords' journals, to ascertain what proceedings had taken place in the other House on the Trinity North Leith Dock and Harbour Bill, which motion, after some discussion, was agreed to.—The Personal Tithes Abolition Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. HUME moved his resolution regarding promises and bribes for votes; and deferred it till Wednesday next, whereby the adjourned debate became an order of the day.—The Stamp Duties Bill was deferred by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and the committee named for Monday next.—On the report of the Established Church Bill, there was a long conversation, Mr. CAYLEY, Mr. LENNARD, Mr. C. BULLER, &c., urging its postponement until next session.—Mr. HUME moved, as an amendment, that the report be presented that day six months.—The House divided on it. The numbers were—for the report, 90; for the amendment, 43;—majority, 47.

FRIDAY.

Sir A. L. HAY moved for leave to bring in a Trinity (North Leith) Dock and Harbour Bill, in lieu of the one thrown out by the Lords.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the motion.—The House divided: it was carried by 73 to 56—majority in its favour 17.—The Irish Church Bill was read a third time and passed.—The consideration of the Irish Grand Jurors Bill, in committee, occupied much of the evening. The Statutes Bill went through a committee; the Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and some other Bills were forwarded a stage.

LEAD AND LEAD ORE.—From a return to an order of the House of Commons, we are enabled to give the following particulars relative to the imports and exports in lead, for the year ending January 5, 1836. Imported:—

	Tons.	cwt.	gr.	lbs.
Pig lead	1276	4	1	21
Lead ore*	1437	13	2	26
Red lead	—	11	1	26
White lead	13	1	1	4

Total 2727 10 3 21

The following is an account of the British lead and lead ore exported from the United Kingdom in the year ending January 5, 1836:—

	Tons.	cwt.	gr.	lbs.
Pig and rolled lead and shot	11,081	19	3	27
Litharge	454	5	9	13
Red lead	602	1	0	8
White lead	977	19	3	26
Lead ore	295	16	0	0

Total 13,373 3 0 17

Of foreign lead, 1268 tons was exported in pigs.

* Of this 1417 tons 5 cwt. was the produce of the Isle of Man.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MINE JOBBING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I have observed with a considerable degree of satisfaction your remarks in the *Mining Journal*, tending to check that spirit of jobbing and gambling in mining speculations, which too many find it their interest to foster and support, much to the prejudice of the *working miner* and the *real adventurer*. The present mania seems more or less to have seized all classes, and it is surprising to witness the scenes now going on. Men who, two years since, could scarcely have their word taken for a shilling, now take seats—find some one to take them by the hand, who feels anxious to make money by mining, but as destitute of moral principle as a mile-post, and then employ all their powers to delude an infatuated public. One man who has been figuring away, under my own observation, as mine captain, cannot write his name. I have no wish to traduce any legitimate adventurer, but every prudent man ought to look at the present state of affairs ere he commence any new speculation, or wait for some of the mines now working to shut up, as I feel confident in my own mind that there are *not men enough*, by one-third, to work the mines at present on the anvil. Should you feel disposed to draw the attention of the public once more to these matters, no doubt you will confer a favour on the public, and oblige, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Canborne, July 13.

A PRACTICAL MINER.

COAL MINING IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In the *Mining Journal* of June 11th, the prospectus of the "Northampton Union Coal and Mining Company" was introduced, I believe, for the first time to the notice of your readers. On looking over this prospectus with some attention, I could not fail to recognise in it an attempted revival of a class of experiments, on which vast sums have at different times been fruitlessly expended in this country. I allude to trials for coal, in situations where it was geologically impossible, or next to impossible, to find it.

Although such attempts may at one period have been justifiable, as experience, however dearly bought, was formerly the only test by which the localities of this valuable mineral could be discovered, the case is now different. The time has at length arrived, when both experience and the light of geological science render such costly experiments not only needless, but in the highest degree *rash and absurd*—a fact very necessary to be understood by those who, seduced by the flattering expectation "of realising, according to a moderate estimate, full one hundred and fifty per cent. per annum," might be tempted to invest their property in an undertaking which can only end in loss and disappointment. With these feelings, I took the trouble fully and freely to discuss the merits of the project, "on the broad and acknowledged principles of geological and mining experience," and, as my letter in the *Mining Journal* of June the 18th will show, came to the conclusion on these grounds, that it was wild and visionary in the extreme. Three weeks have, however, elapsed, and my arguments, which, unless fully and fairly met and refuted, must annihilate all hopes of success, still remain entirely unnoticed and unanswered.

It now appears, however, that notwithstanding the great advantages held out by the "Northampton Union Coal and Mining Company"—"greater advantages to the shareholders (to quote one of their own modest opinions) than any company that has ever been projected"—still the moderate sum of 18,000*l.* cannot be raised for the undertaking on the spot, and recourse must, therefore, be had to the London capitalist for assistance. The prospectus has again appeared in the *Mining Journal* of last week, stating where applications are to be made for the "remaining shares," and announcing that "the committee have commenced sinking their first shaft under the most encouraging circumstances, and with the greatest probability of success." Appended to the prospectus are also favourable opinions from two gentlemen connected with coal mining, both apparently founded on the nature of the strata seen on the spot—a circumstance upon which, as noticed in my former letter, no dependence whatever can be placed, since it does not follow that wherever the strata of stone, clay, &c., are similar to those which occur in coal countries, coal will be found, *unless* those strata actually belong to the coal formation, which, without some new and unexpected light can be thrown on the geology of Northamptonshire, cannot here be the case.

It certainly does appear very strange that this obvious difficulty, striking as it does at the very root of the undertaking, should be so entirely and repeatedly overlooked by all parties concerned, their whole dependence being placed on indications which are fallacious in the extreme, and which, as before observed, in many parts of England, have occasioned enormous and useless expense in similar experiments.

As regards the two additional opinions brought forward in favour of the undertaking, without intending the slightest disrespect to the gentlemen whose names are attached to them, I must observe, that *any opinion* on a subject of this nature are only valuable when it is shown that they are fairly deduced from a full consideration of *all* the facts of the case. On this principle, then, it is self-evident that *none of the opinions* brought forward by the "Northampton Union Coal and Mining Company," can be of *any value whatever*, as they are all, so far as any data are afforded, professedly based on *partial*, and, as I have shown, in all probability upon delusive evidence.

Having in my former letter entered very fully into the merits of the case, it is quite unnecessary for me again to go further into the subject. To that letter I beg to refer the projectors, who, if there is any soundness whatever in their undertaking, can only render it apparent, by a full and distinct refutation of all the arguments I have there advanced.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

New-road, July 13, 1836.

FREDERICK BURR.

UNION GOLD MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Our attention has been called to a letter inserted in your *Journal* of the 9th inst., purporting to be from Mr. John Williams, of Marylebone-lane, on the subject of the Union Gold Mines, which, with whatever intention written, is entirely contrary to the facts of the case. Had the writer been desirous of knowing the truth before addressing you, he could easily have made himself acquainted with every circumstance to which he refers, and thereby avoided the charge we are now compelled to make against him, of something very like a desire to mislead the public.

He begins his letter by insinuations, at least, against several highly respectable gentlemen in this country, who, as he alleges, did lend their names, and have afforded a cover to certain Americans in committing a gross fraud upon the British public. The high character of these gentlemen is a sufficient reply to this portion of his letter.

Every sentence in his letter produces complete evidence that he is totally ignorant of what he is writing about,—indeed we should have deemed it unworthy of the slightest notice, except with a view of quieting the alarm of the families of the miners who went out from Cornwall to America in the service of the company.

That portion of his letter is so indefinite, that it is difficult to ascertain precisely to what he refers. It may be the case of one person who was discharged some months since "for neglect of duty, and infringing the rules of the establishment, as regards ardent spirits." If he alludes to subsequent arrangements made with others of the same party, his statements are equally destitute of foundation. Those of the miners who may have since left the service of the company, were settled with by the managers in America, satisfactorily to all parties; and, as we are advised by Captain Richard Mannell, the superintendent (who went out from Cornwall with them, and whom it is possible your correspondent may know to be a Cornish man, and, therefore, not likely to be a party to a fraud upon his own poor countrymen); that so far from any of them being left to "starve in the wilds of Virginia," as he so describes, some are still retained in the service of the company, and they can all, excepting three, get employment at the neighbouring mines, if they think proper to accept it.

You are perfectly correct in your observations as to the miners not having gone out upon verbal promises only. Each man had a copy of his agreement regularly signed before he left this country; and it is not very probable that they would have given up these agreements, as all those have done who have left the service of the company, had they not been satisfied with the arrangements made with them.

We have only to remark in conclusion, that a statement of the affairs

of the company is in active preparation, to be laid before a general meeting of shareholders, which will shortly be called, and we doubt not that such explanations will then be given as will completely refute any charge of fraud on the part of the committee of correspondence, or the agents here, the board of directors in America, or the agents deputed by them to dispose of a portion of the shares of the company in England.

We beg to thank you for the observations made by you at the conclusion of Mr. Williams's letter, and have to assure you that you have done no more than justice to the highly respectable individuals you allude to.

We regret that we have been compelled to trespass so far upon your columns upon a subject which certainly is more fit for discussion among the general body of shareholders, who are the parties directly interested in the result.

We shall for the present abstain from all further remarks, not doubting that such information will be laid before the general meeting, already advertised to as being about to be called, as will completely silence all charges and insinuations. We remain, sir, your obedient servants,

13, Lombard-street, July 14.

DIKSON AND BELL.

LONDON AND FALMOUTH RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—The following resolution was passed in our presence at a meeting of the committee of the London and Falmouth Railway Company, and we request your insertion of it in your next paper.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your faithful and obedient servants,

W. SALUSBURY TRELAUNY.

C. LEMON.

E. W. W. PENDRYER.

London, July 4.

Resolved—That this board having had the gratification of the attendance of Mr. Pendryer, Sir C. Lemon, and Sir W. Trelawny, the three members for the county of Cornwall, feels called upon to express its regret that any language should have been used by any of its agents under a mistaken impression of the intentions of these honourable members, calculated to prejudice them in the opinion of their constituents.

PALÆONTOLOGY—ANIMAL REMAINS IN A COAL MINE.

The following letter is addressed to the editor of the *Eclectic Gazette*:

SIR,—In a communication I received from the Earl of Londale, some months ago, it is stated, that in Croft Pit Colliery, belonging to his lordship at Whitehaven, that no animal remains have ever been discovered there, or in any of the other coal measures; but that they abound in organic remains of vegetables; and that the species of gigantic ferns they contain, far exceed those of tropical climates in their dimensions. However, in a large range of hills, which extend in a southerly direction from the foot of the Schramberg mountains to Schreck, on the Weiss, animal remains have been found. These hills, on examination, are found to consist of *Isotriaena*, alternating with beds of brown coal, from two to two and a half feet in thickness, and are distinguishable from black coal only by their geological position, and the occasional occurrence of woody texture. Associated with the coal are beds composed of bituminous slate, and a grey, bituminous, marly, slaty sandstone, in which are occasionally interspersed pebbles of primary rocks. The bones were found in the substance of the coal itself, forming layers about two inches thick. They were for the most part so much shattered, that the genus to which the animal belonged could not be well ascertained; but, from the number that were found, they seemed to appertain to a number of animals. After a long continued search, a jaw-bone, with several teeth, was at length discovered; and, from the inspection of a drawing of it, which was sent to Mr. Clift, the talented zoologist and conservator of the splendid museum belonging to the Royal College of Surgeons in London, that gentleman is of opinion that it belonged to a *hyaena*. This specimen is preserved at the foanenns. Bones were first found in this mine in the year 1836, in the Joseph adit, fifty fathoms from its mouth. They have been often met with in the same adit; and, in 1841, bones were also discovered in the Caroline adit of the same mine. Among them was a tooth, like that of a shark, together with fragments of bones, similar to those from the Joseph adit; but they were principally found in the strata adjacent to the coal. As these facts differ from the general opinion entertained by practical geologists, and form a valuable addition to the science of palæontology, should you deem this communication worth a place in your instructive and highly useful journal, I shall feel much gratified. Wishing you every success,

I remain, yours, obediently,

H. W. DREWRY, F.E.S., &c.

ON MINERAL VEINS.

[From "Philips on Mineralogy and Geology."]

Sometimes the ores of tin and copper are found together in the same vein; and when so found, it generally happens that all traces of tin is soon lost. If tin be first discovered, even without a trace of copper, it is not unusual, that in the course of sinking 80 or 100 feet more, all trace of it is lost, and copper only is found. The vein, of course, was at first called a tin vein, but afterwards became only a copper vein; and many of the most productive mines in Cornwall have been exactly so circumstanced. Nevertheless, in some veins tin continues to be found to the great depth of nearly 1000 feet beneath the surface, almost without a trace of copper; but if, instead of tin, copper be first discovered, at the depth of 80 or 100 feet, it seldom or ever happens that tin is found below it in the same vein. In one or two of the deepest mines in the county both copper and tin have continued down together in the same vein, to the greatest depth at which it has been seen by the miner, sometimes one prevailing, sometimes the other. It has been stated that the tin and copper veins run nearly east and west, but that the veins which run nearly north and south, scarcely ever contain a trace of tin or copper. In some few instances they have been found to contain the ores of silver, lead, cobalt, and iron; others have produced antimony. These north and south veins are usually filled by quartz, or a whitish or bluish clayey substance, or an ochreous substance, and sometimes by all three. Where a vein of this description meets with a vein containing tin or copper, it passes through the tin or copper vein, and sometimes, as it were, splits it into numerous little branches, the north and south vein continuing its course straight forward without interruption. Not only is this curious effect produced, but also another of a much more extraordinary nature; in searching for the tin or copper vein on the other side of the north and south vein, it sometimes cannot be found for a length of time, nor without much labour and expense. Forty years have been spent in such a search, for, instead of continuing its course, instances have been known in which the tin or copper vein has been again found 120, or even 450 feet north or south of that part of it, on the other side of the north and south vein. North and south veins vary in width from one inch to ten or twelve feet; but, whatever be their width, they always divide tin or copper veins, and generally alter their course, or, in the language of the miner, *leave them out of their course*. In some parts of the mining districts of Cornwall metalliferous veins are so numerous, that with the mine the question is not where a vein can be found, but where he will be most likely to meet with one productive of copper or tin. Years of labour and large sums of money are often expended in vain, because there is no circumstance by which he can determine with certainty that his efforts will be successful. There are many mines through which several veins of copper or tin take their course very near to each other. If a copper vein meets with a tin vein, it is universally the case that the copper vein passes through that of tin, and generally leaves it out of its course, greatly to the inconvenience and loss of the miner, who is often puzzled to find it again. It has been said, that copper veins meeting in their course with those of tin, always divide and pass through them. This seems clearly to show that tin veins are the oldest, or they could not have been so divided. It has also been said, that the north and south, or non-metalliferous veins, always divide the veins of copper as well as those of tin. This clearly shows that the tin and copper veins were both older than the north and south veins; or they could not have been so divided by them. Most other veins, not containing any metallic substance, are occasionally found, which, as they divide and pass through every one of the foregoing, are, therefore, of still later formation.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM STEAM-CARRIAGE COMPANY.—Each time the new engine was out upon the Coventry road, nothing could be more gratifying than the manner in which it performed; the ease and precision with which it is capable of being guided, backed, and turned, is as perfect as could be wished.—*Birmingham Advertiser*.

DISCOVERY.—A blacksmith of Milan, named Ponti, has discovered that, by suspending a length of chain to one of the corners of the *mort* by means of a ring, the noise of the hammer may be almost entirely subdued.—*Constitutional*.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

St. Hilary Mining Company	15, Great St. Helens	19th July	1.
City of London Gas Light	Balsbury-square	20th	2.
Mutual Life Assurance	87, Old Jewry	20th	12.
Lambeth Water Works	Temple-place, Blackfriars-road	21st	11.
New South Hooe Mining Co.	1, Freeman's-court	21st	12 for 1.
United Mexican	London Tavern	27th	1.
Copago Mining Company	22, Austin-frs.	28th	1.
Battle-bridge & Holloway-road	59, Bartholomew-close	28th	1.
Northern & Eastern Railway	London Tavern	5th Aug.	12.
Hibernian Mining Company	6, Austin-frs.	10th Aug.	12.

CALLS.

Trevorgus Silver Lead	10s.	18th July	Sir C. Price and Co.
Wheal Acland Mining Company	10s.	27th	46, Line-street.
Wheal Lady Grenville Tin Mine	5s.	29th	St. Austell, or Devonport.
Bolivar Mining Association	2s.	30th	Sir C. Price and Co.
Pendola Gold Mining Association	10s.	1st Aug.	Barclay and Co.
Alliance Gas Company	1s.	20th	Ladbroke and Co.

DIVIDENDS.

Wicklow Copper Company	7 per cent.	21st July.
Stanhope and Tyne Railway	5s.	30th.
Anglo-Mexican Mint	6s.	1st December.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

REVIEW OF WORKS.—We have received the Engineers' and Mechanics' Encyclopedia, by Mr. Luke Hebert, the Philosophical Magazine, Railway Magazine, and other works—reviews of which are necessarily deferred until our next.

The communication of A. Z. is too lengthened for our columns.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.—We purpose continuing our extracts from the Evidence next week.

THE DAVY LAMP.—Arrangements will be made to meet several correspondents' wishes, in giving an engraving, with paper, on this subject.

In accordance with our promise, this week give an enlarged sheet, containing Title-page and Index to Vol. II.

MAP OF CORNWALL.—We can confidently state that, mainly through the kindness of a valued correspondent, we shall be able in the course of two or three weeks to present to our readers the map in a perfect state.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 16, 1836.

The attention of the public is at length directed to the proceedings of public companies, while the importance and advantage of publicity being given to reports and correspondence, are daily becoming more apparent. Within the past few weeks we have had numerous instances of the mode in which companies are conducted at home and abroad—the want of caution in some cases—incompetency on the part of the management in others—the interests of the proprietors too often sacrificed to personal pique—and, the resolutions of public meetings rendered nugatory, by either not being carried into effect by the Directors when passed, or rescinded by the proprietors themselves at a subsequent meeting, without regard to the legality or equity of such a course. These tend to bring into disrepute Scrip Companies, which, although very convenient, we must confess, were never favourites of ours; and, indeed, where meetings may be so readily packed, as has been too much the case of late—where there is so much difficulty to enforce calls—where an undertaking fit only for individual enterprise is divided into thousands of shares, with a Board of Directors totally ignorant of the merits or demerits, or even the nature of the business which they profess to manage, we cannot be surprised at the general apathy of the public, and their disinclination to embark in newly-projected companies.

We have already cautioned our readers on the subject, more particularly with respect to Mining Companies; and while we are ready to admit that there is a wide field for the capitalist in exploring ground hitherto unproved (and we will take many parts of Devonshire and Cornwall which have hitherto been neglected, and Wales also, as an instance), still it behoves every one to investigate well the motives of the projectors, and the prospects of success; and, further, to satisfy themselves of the integrity and competency of those on whom the management devolves.

We have been led to make these observations in consequence of the "proceedings," to which attention has been directed through the medium of the press, of one or two companies. It will be remembered, that nearly two months ago two stormy meetings were held of a Scrip Company for working mines in Cornwall, when charges were, through the medium of a report presented by the Directors, preferred against their agent, and who had in consequence been removed by them from his office. On that occasion it was resolved that the report should be received and printed. This has not been done. It was also resolved that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the charges, and to report at a meeting to be convened on an early day. This also has not been done. At the time it was our earnest wish that an *exposé* should have been avoided, as being calculated only to be injurious to companies generally, and which could not in the slightest degree advance the interests of any one party. But why are not the resolutions of the meeting acted upon and carried into effect?

An instance of the want of caution or ability in the management is afforded us in the "Union Gold Mining Company," on the subject of which a letter appeared in our last, and to which a reply is furnished in our present number. A Company is formed in America, having a Local Direction of men whom we believe to be of undoubted high moral character: a portion of their interest is disposed of, at a premium, to parties in England: specimens yielding high produce are brought over, (and we are not aware that any doubt can be thrown on the integrity of the parties, either at home or abroad)—the Company is formed; machinery is ordered; a party of Cornish miners sent out; and the result is, the lode is worked, the machinery put in action, the washing of the ore takes place, and the large quantity raised—estimated, according to samples, at a considerable amount—is found to be, according to report, worthless. The establishment is in a great measure broken up;—the proprietors give up in despair;—and thus the "Gold Region" of America becomes, in the estimation of the English public,

valueless; and the character of the projectors of the Company in some degree impugned, as not having exercised proper caution, or as being incompetent.

For ourselves, we do not charge them with a want of caution; the several reports which have been made on the gold district of Virginia under the direction of the Government, the quantity of gold hitherto extracted, the several acts of Legislature passed with respect to its mineral riches, justify us in arriving at the conclusion, that it was not want of caution. If that be the case, it is then incompetency; and we do not hesitate in expressing our opinion that such is the fact. We believe that they have not adopted the proper mode for extracting the gold; and when it is recollected that the Hungarian ores, yielding only three ounces of gold in one thousand hundred weights, are worked to a profit, we cannot believe that the reports we have received (not only those of the agents of the Company, but of officers employed by the Government) are all fallacious; but are rather induced to suppose that the fault lies in the want of ability of those on whom the management of that branch of the operations rest.

We have only further on the present occasion to advert to the proceedings of a company reported in our present number. In this case, Directors, after having been elected for three years, are dismissed at a moment's notice, with a resolution not worded in the most courteous manner—they are told they must refund their salaries: and the resignation having taken place at the command of the meeting, the proprietors assembled nominate a new Board, selecting some of the ejected, who, of course, are subject to be treated in a similar manner, whenever a few persons with a few shares, and a few nominees with strong lungs, can be found to move and second a resolution to such effect. But we are tired of the subject, and have only to express our hope that, with instances such as those we have cited, the public will "look before they leap."

THE FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY MORNING.

The transactions in the public funds call for little observation. Consols are, however, better; they having advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. since our last quotations. Exchequer Bills have, on the other hand, declined, the prem. having been depressed to 8. India Bonds also, which had been done at 2s. prem., fell to 2 discount, but leave off rather better. In Portuguese and Spanish some business has been doing; the former being 1 per cent. flatter, and the latter having suffered a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

In the shares of a few of the Railway Companies business has been doing at lower prices: London and Brighton are now only 7 pm.; South Eastern and Dover have fallen from 2 to $\frac{1}{4}$ pm. Several of the "young ones" are at a discount, and others unsealeable at par. In Mining and other Shares there is but little business doing. A notice has been issued by the Bank, to the effect that the period for the repayment of the advances stipulated to be repaid on the 15th inst. will be extended to the 12th August.

In the British Funds Consols closed at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ money and account; Three-and-a-Half per cent. Reduced Annuities 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100; New Three-and-a-Half per cent. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bank Stock 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ money, and India 260. Exchequer Bills 8 to 10 premium, and India Bonds 1 discount.

In the Foreign Market the transactions have been inconsiderable to-day, and mainly confined to Spanish and Portuguese securities. The former are heavy, and done as low as 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ for money, and 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ for time, at which they closed. Passive Bonds 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Deferred 17 $\frac{1}{2}$. Portuguese New Bonds closed at 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the Three per cents. at 50 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chilean Bonds 48; Russian 111 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Stock 56 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the Fives 103 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Foreign Exchanges have generally declined, the quotation for Amsterdam short paper being 12f. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12-2; and Paris 25f. 35c. to 40c.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JULY 15.—There is no alteration from last week in the metal market, excepting in spelter, which has fluctuated considerably, and large parcels have changed hands. It has been done at 22f. 10s. and 22f., and is now offering at that price.

REDRUTH, JULY 14.—Average standard, 130f.; average produce, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; average price, 8f. 16s.; quantity of ore, 3344; quantity of fine copper, 297 tons 16 cwt.; total amount, 29,513f. 3s.; average standard of last sale, 134f.; produce, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

PRICES OF MINE MATERIALS.

GWENAP, CORNWALL.

Ropes, 32s.; flat patent ropes, 36s.; hemp, 30s.; gunpowder, 42s.; tallow, 44s.; candles, 5s.; coals, 11s. 6d. per ton at quay; leather, 2s. 1d.; common iron, 11s. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ inch ditto, 12s. 6s.; $\frac{1}{2}$ round ditto, 16s. 6d.; best tough whin chain, 35s.; kibble plates, 18s.; boiler plates, 15s. 6d.; hoop-iron, 15s.; $\frac{1}{4}$ rivet iron, 15s. 6d.; miners' shovels, 38s. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ chain iron, 17s. 6d.; board nails, 22s. 6d.; half board, 6s.; spike nails, 21s.; casing nails, 22s.; hatch, 4s. 2d.; half hatch, 3s.; brass-wire sieves, 4s. 8d.; iron-wire ditto, 3s. 2d.; balk of coal, 50s.; pine, 1s. 6d.; birch, 1s. 7d.; pick hilts, 1s. 9d.; white ground lead, 30s.; red lead, 28s.; linseed oil, 4s. 6d.; Stockholm tar, 1s. 6d.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—The concluding meeting of the present session of the Institute of British Architects will be held on Monday, the 18th instant; on which occasion Earl de Grey, the president, will take the chair, and the presentation of the medal to Mr. Godwin, for his Essay on Concrete, will then take place. The medal, which was designed by Mr. Donaldson, the secretary, has been beautifully executed by Mr. Benjamin Wyon, presenting on the obverse a six-columned Doric temple, surrounded by the motto of the institute; and on the reverse, a laurel wreath, enclosing the words "Institute of British Architects;" a broad band outside the wreath receives the name of the fortunate competitor. The secretary has recently received a letter from Baron Klenze, of Munich, architect to the Pinacotheca and Glyptotheca, announcing his intention of visiting England in August next.

FLOURISHING STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—Trade in this town, and the district surrounding it, is in a most prosperous condition; on all sides are to be seen new mills and cottages, some just completed, and others in course of erection. Several additional factories are nearly built in Ashton, Duckenfield, Staleybridge, Rochdale, Bury, and Bolton; and in the village of Heywood, which only a short time ago was an insignificant place, 400 cottages will be built there in the present summer, with one or two very large factories, an inn, and a church.—*Manchester Times.*

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.—Just as the House of Lords was about to adjourn on Wednesday, the Lord Chancellor (who seems to increase in activity in proportion as the session draws towards its close) presented a bill "to secure to his Majesty's subjects the free and quiet enjoyment of property, against the claims of the personage, for the time being, entitled to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall." It was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.—*Morning Herald.*

ANTWERP RAILROAD.—On the 22nd and 23rd of May, 34,000 persons passed over this railroad; a number which would have required 1000 diligences, and 15,000 horses.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A few days since, a most deplorable accident took place on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, about a mile from Newton. A woman had alighted from a carriage on the wrong side just as a train came up; she was knocked down, and six carriages having passed over her body, she was horribly mangled, and died on the spot.—*Iris.*

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—In digging for an Artesian well at the abattoir of Grenelle, a bed of chalk and gravel, 1000 feet deep, has been sunk through, without finding water.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

NEW SOUTH HOOE MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the proprietors in this company was held at the offices of the company, on Thursday, the 14th inst.

CHARLES TOPPIS, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting and the report having been read,

Lieut. BROTHERS, formerly one of the directors, but who had lately resigned, rose for the purpose of making some observations on the conduct of the directors, and also with the view of directing the attention of the meeting to the provisions endorsed on the scrip. From the statement of this gentleman, who it was stated with friends held a large stake in the concern, (a matter not easily proved in a scrip company), and the observations, remarks, attacks, and innuendoes, which formed part of a stormy discussion which ensued, we collected the following facts, on which were founded the resolutions which subsequently passed. At a meeting held some time back, duly convened for the purpose, it was determined that a sum of 50f. per annum should be paid to each director, and accordingly the first half-year's salary was received by them. At a subsequent meeting, the funds of the company being very limited, and its affairs not so gratifying as had been anticipated, it was as a sort of volunteer proposed or stated by Lieutenant Brothers, (but whether the other directors assented we know not, although their silence on the occasion would imply as much,) that the directors would not receive their salaries until the affairs of the company were in a more prosperous state. It appears, however, that on the last call being made, the directors had written off the amount of the salaries due, as instalments on the shares held by them. The propriety of such course formed the subject matter of discussion, and to those who were not parties interested, the scene was highly amusing.

How many proprietors were present we will not take upon ourselves to say, but that there were many who never held a share we believe we may unhesitatingly state, and the meeting had all the appearance of a packed meeting. The result, however, was, that a resolution was carried, deprecating in strong terms the course pursued by the directors, and declaratory of the opinions of the proprietors that the directors should resign, and that they should also refund the monies received; the said directors having at an antecedent meeting been elected for three years. The resolution being carried, four of the directors, Messrs. Toppis, I. L. Stevens, Captain Lowe, and Mr. Blennerhassett, resigned their seats, but, we believe, did not comply with the other request, that of refunding the money. Colonel Utterton not being present, his intentions could not be arrived at, and the meeting consequently adjourned until Thursday, then to receive his determination. Before the meeting separated, they, however, re-elected Charles Toppis, Esq., as chairman of the committee of management, with a salary of 50f. per annum, and nominated Messrs. Brothers, Eaton, and Simpson, as three of the committee, *sine pay*. When they will remove them, or further stultify themselves by their acts, did not appear; but one thing was very evident, that if companies are to be managed and the directors to be treated as in the present instance, the evil day will come sooner than we contemplated.

We are compelled to defer the report till next week.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

The twelfth annual meeting of the proprietors of this association was held at the company's office, on Wednesday, July 6, 1836,

JOHN SCHNEIDER, Esq., in the chair,

when the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

That the report now presented be received, printed, and distributed to the proprietors.

That John Schneider, Esq., Benjamin Shaw, Esq., and Charles Herring, Esq., be re-elected directors; and that John Carrick, Esq., and Francis Cavendish Aberdein, Esq., be re-elected auditors of this association.

That the thanks of the proprietors are due, and are hereby given, to the chairman and directors, for the zeal and attention which they have uniformly bestowed on the affairs of the association, and

That the thanks of the proprietors are also due to the auditors for the attention with which they have discharged their duties.

We subjoin the accounts submitted at the meeting, but must defer the insertion of the report until next week.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSMENTS FROM THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1835, TO THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1836.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSMENTS.
Balance	Shipments to Mexico
Machinery sold	General charges, &c.
Sale of Exchequer Bills	Salaries abroad, paid in Eng.
Received for Rent	Office salaries in England
Inter. & pm. on Ex. Bills, &c.	Purchase of 1500f. Exc. Bills
Fees on transfers & sundries	Balance at Bankers
	Petty cash in hand

Two hundred and eighty shares have been forfeited. Amount of arrears due thereon, £11,150.

From the accounts we make the following extracts:—
Produce of ore reduced at the haciendas of the association, from 1825 to 1835, both inclusive, 569,229 marks 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; the net proceeds of which amounted to \$5,306,240 6r. 6gr.

The disbursements in Mexico, up to December, 1835, were:—
Mines, \$3,160,378 3r. 1s.; haciendas, \$267,652 5r. 2gr.; miscellaneous, \$894,363 3r. 7gr.; in all, \$4,322,394 3r. 9gr.—which, at 50d. per dollar, amounts to 900,498l. 17s.

From the statement of the finances of the company, it appears that the available balance, (including, however, the indemnity fund of 11,992l. 10s.) amounts to 24,051l. 8s. 3d., and, from a statement of the company's property at Guanajuato, exclusive of the value of two steam-engines, and the outlay on the mine of Valenciana, and other mines, the re-payment of which must be dependent on their future productiveness; the assets were there estimated at \$659,263.

THE MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Thursday, at the Commercial Buildings, Dublin,

JAMES DAWSON, Esq., in the chair.

After the preliminary business of the day, the following report of the board of directors was read by the secretary:—

In presenting a report of the company's affairs for the half-year ending 1st June, your board has much satisfaction in being enabled to state, that the favourable anticipations announced in former reports have received further confirmation within the period of the account now presented, and that the company's prospects are very satisfactory.

The minute statement of the company's investments, appended to the board's report for the half year ending 1st December last, having afforded the information upon which the board relied in forming the favourable estimate of the company's prospects as then announced, it is considered only requisite on the present occasion to refer to that document for a general view of those interests, and to set forth the results of the works at the several establishments since the date of that report, with the present prospect at each concern.

In reference to the Slieveardagh Collieries, the board has to state, that the obstructions described in former reports have occasioned more delay, and, consequently, greater outlay, than was contemplated in the estimate for unwatering and bringing into effective operation those collieries; and to these obstructions is now to be added, the very bad state of the roads throughout the greater part of the barony of Slieveardagh, which tends to interrupt the sale of coal and culm in the district—it is hoped, however, that the proper authorities, to whose consideration the subject has been submitted, will see the good policy, as well as justice, of granting funds sufficient for the thorough repair of those roads. It is also expected that the company's improvements in the district will shortly be completed, and that the estimated return will, from thenceforth, be received for the capital embarked therein.

On the Coolquill estate no further progress has been made since former report: in sinking the engine-shaft to the second seam of coal, at Mardryke, a cross-cut has, however, been made to the coal.

On the Bonilassie estate the level has been driven thirty-five yards. Seventy yards remain to be driven, which may occupy six months, and it will then render available for other purposes the steam-engine erected at the reform pit.

At the Ballygalavan, or Commons Colliery, the pitmen are at present fixing the new plunger lift of sixteen-inch pumps, advertised to in former report—the delivery of which, by the founders, was delayed much longer than could have been expected.

The Knockmahon copper mines have been wrought with considerable success throughout the period of the present account, and the prospects are very much improved.

At these mines there has been obtained, in the past half year, 1655 tons of ore, worth 9l. per ton, yielding a profit of 2947l., upon an expenditure of 10,710l. Of this profit about 1000l. has been invested in erecting machinery, and other improvements, with the view of extending the scale of operations, and in opening an additional mine—Moneyhoe, on the Bonmahon estate.

The Laganure lead mines have also yielded a considerable profit. The quantity of ore obtained is 408 tons, and the amount of profit 1982l. 6s. 1d., of which 93l. 18s. 9d. has been expended in improvements, and, from the increasing productiveness of the mines, with the remunerative price now obtainable for lead, and the increased facilities in preparation for its manufacture at your smelting establishment, the board is induced to expect further improvements in future returns.

Ruplugh mine, opened last year, has become productive to a considerable extent, and the present prospects there are very satisfactory.

The profit from Ballycorus lead works is 1212l. 12s. 10d., of which 307l. 17s. 4d. has been expended in erecting an additional smelting-house for two furnaces, with horizontal flues, for a chimney now being erected, for effecting the condensation of any lead which may escape in vapour from the furnaces—improvements rendered advisable by the increased productiveness of the mines, and the present prosperous state of the lead trade.

The Glenpatrick slate quarry has not yielded profit, but there has been no loss from the workings in the past half year, and the slate of the quarry has been considerably improved.

The Killaloe slate quarries have, in like manner, been unproductive. A second fall of rubbish, accumulated on the quarry many years since, having impeded the clearing of the principal quarry, and prevented the completion of the tunnel and railway, nearly effected when the accident occurred. It has also been considered advisable to erect machinery for an additional inclined plane, now in operation with beneficial effect.

These quarries being now sufficiently opened to admit of increased production to an extent more considerable than the local demand is likely to require, the board has made arrangements for opening additional markets for sales, and an assorted supply is offered to the public at the company's slate yard, Grand Canal Harbour, in this city.

Of the large stock of mineral produce, valued at 32,756l. 4s. 1d., a part, producing about 14,000l., has been sold since the accounts were closed, at prices equal to the valuation.

The proceedings for recovery of the debt due by Lord Audley upon mortgage of his estate, amounting to half 11,002l. 7s. 10d., are still in progress, and will be prosecuted with all possible dispatch.

The prosperous state of the company's affairs, and the advanced price obtainable for lead, having induced the board to decide upon re-opening Calme mine, in the county Wexford, arrangements have been made with that view, and a favourable report has been received of the concern, which has been under lease to the company for some years.

From the preceding detail of the company's affairs, and the accounts presented herewith, the proprietors will observe, that whilst some of the concerns have yielded profit to a considerable extent, none have been attended with loss, and all are considerably improved by the works effected within the period of the present account; from which may be inferred, that so soon as the collieries and slate quarries shall be brought into full operation, the board's expectations of ample return for the capital embarked will be realized, and in the mean time there has been added to the company's capital stock, on the present occasion, 7098l. 16s. 7d., viz. 5238l. 14s. profit, including 1360l. 12s. 4d. increased value of mineral stock, arising from the now ascertained value of the Halvens at Knockmahon mines, and 1860l. 2s. 7d. expended in permanent improvements.

The report having been received and approved, a conversation took place relative to a resolution of the Stock Exchange, but the chairman having explained that the meeting could not entertain the question, the meeting, after some general conversation, adjourned, the proprietors appearing to be well pleased with the progress and the prospects of the company.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

REPORT.

The managers of this company feel great satisfaction in again meeting their fellow shareholders in this undertaking.

It would have been a source of great satisfaction to them to have had it in their power to acquaint you that the works had so far advanced as to be generally productive.

Although the operations since they last met you have been principally of such a nature as to afford the greatest facilities to the future working of the mines, the reports of Mr. William Petherick will inform you that the workings on the lead lode, where little or nothing was expected from it, have developed ground both productive and profitable.

The levels on this lode have not yet been sufficiently extended to get under the spot apparently brought to great advantage at a former period in the adit above, and the expectations originally entertained from this part of the undertaking are considerably strengthened by the prospects already opened.

The Holmbush lodes have not yet been proved in the northern part of the Redmoor sett. The adit level has been extended 160 fathoms in that direction, and a railroad has been laid down for the whole extent, to facilitate the operations in that part of the mine.

Trelaze's lode, the appearances of which were of considerable promise at the adit level, has not yet been cut below that depth. A twenty fathom level is being extended towards it, and its intersection may soon be effected.

There are some other points of considerable interest, all of which may be better understood on reference to the subjoined report, and to the underground plan of the workings now on the table, and which may at all times be referred to at the office.

The managers cannot, however, let this opportunity pass without assuring the shareholders, that in the general conduct of the mines, all due diligence and economy have been used to secure a profitable result, and while pointing to what has been done, they cannot but find therein fresh motives for exertion, and confidence in ultimate success.

The following is Mr. W. Petherick's report:—
June 27, 1836.—In handing you my report of these mines for the past year, I beg to observe, that our operations have hitherto been principally of a preparatory nature, and but little has been done on the lodes themselves.

Where we have seen the lodes below the adit level, their appearances are decidedly favourable, and confirm our confident expectations of success from exploring them at a greater depth, particularly when it is considered that, as shown by the following statements, so far as they have been laid open below the ten fathom level, they are not only of a very promising description, but productive and profitable. The following "tutwork" has been charged in the costs to the end of May last:—

	ft.	inches.	£	s.	d.
For sinking shafts in the country faths.	57	0	7	794	17 2
(Killas, &c.)	126	2	0	643	9 5
For driving cross-cuts in ditto.	11	1	9	114	6 5
Sinking shafts on the lodes....	172	5	1	623	11 3
Driving levels and sinking a winze on ditto.	367	3	5	£2176	4 3
On the lodes—					
At the adit level on Trelaze's lode, and another to the north of ditto.	58	1	1	197	1 9
Ten fathom level on Johnson's lode	25	1	6	121	4 0
Ten fathom level on the lead lode	35	1	9	107	17 11
Twenty ditto, ditto	26	4	9	88	6 7
Thirty ditto, ditto	27	0	0	108	11 0
				304	15 6
				£623	1 3

showing that only 623l. 1s. 3d. have been expended on tutwork on the lodes (except the double shaft for ventilation, &c.), including 197l. 1s. 9d. paid for work done on Trelaze's lode, and another to the north of it at the adit level. These lodes have not yet been seen below that depth. We are now driving the twenty fathom level at the engine-shaft, to cut Trelaze's lode. A short time since it was attempted to sink on it below the adit level, west of the engine-shaft, when the influx of water prevented its being done. The lode was found to be large, strong, and promising. We expect to drain it by cutting it at the twenty fathom level in two or three months.

The north lode (about sixty fathoms north of Trelaze's lode) has been extended on about twenty-five fathoms in favourable Killas ground: it is from two or three feet wide, very promising, producing very good stones of copper and tin ores. Its underlay south towards Trelaze's lode is highly favourable to the prospect of their productiveness by their intersection in greater depth.

The adit level has been driven north on the cross-course towards the Holmbush lodes about fifty-two fathoms in the last year, and we are extending it speedily in that direction. A railroad has been laid in this level which is about 160 fathoms from the winze-shaft. At Johnson's shaft, Johnson's lode has been extended on at the ten fathom level about twenty-six fathoms, in which it was large and promising, and impregnated with copper and tin ores, but it was considered that this level was too shallow to afford adequate chance of returns. We have lately intersected it at the thirty fathom level in driving north on the lead lode, where (as is very usual in such cases) we found it divided into branches, some of which are exceedingly rich in tin ores. Judging from analogy, and from the state of the lode in the ten fathom level, we expect to find it regular and productive, as we extend this level on it east and west from the lead lode, which we shall do as speedily as practicable. On the lead lode we have driven the ten fathom level upwards of thirty-six fathoms, immediately underground, that was unproductive at the adit level, for the purpose of extending it under where the lode was known to have been productive formerly, to the north of Johnson's lode, when we unexpectedly found the lode, excavated by the ancients, deeper than this level: consequently we found it necessary to abandon its further extension, and to drive on the lode at the deeper levels. Although we have not reached the original and principal object at the twenty and thirty fathom levels, we find the lode at those levels unexpectedly productive and profitable. These levels have been extended on the twenty—twenty-seven fathoms, and the thirty—twenty-seven fathoms, together fifty-four fathoms, the tutwork cost of which is 196l. 17s. 7d., from which we may expect from the appearances of the ground already laid open, and according to the ores now in the course of dressing for the market, returns to the amount of from 500l. to 600l., subject, of course, to a moderate tutwork charge for breaking the ores (the cost of excavating the lode being only from 25s. to 30s. per fathom), independent of what may be expected from the productive ground formerly worked below the ten fathom level, and which, as has been before observed, forms our principal object on this lode.

We are extending the thirty fathom level southward from Johnson's shaft, to intersect lodes which are known to be in that direction, and from which considerable expectations are entertained. Johnson's shaft is sunk about five fathoms under the thirty fathom level, in order to extend deeper levels both on Johnson's and the lead lodes. The engine-shaft, for the deeper trial of Trelaze's and other lodes near it, is sunk to the thirty fathom level, and preparations are being made for cutting the lodes at that level.

From the operations which I have detailed, it will be seen that they have been carried to a great extent, and I confidently hope that the further extension of the principal of them will shortly place these mines upon a footing, which will be advantageous to the shareholders, and satisfactory to all the parties concerned.

From the details given in this report, it will be seen that many objects of great interest are near their accomplishment. The intersection of the Holmbush lodes, the cutting of Trelaze's lode at the twenty fathom level, the further development of the lead lode and Johnson's lode, and also the intersection of other important lodes to the south, render these respective operations objects of great importance and interest.

It was mentioned at the last general meeting that it had not been thought desirable to complete the number originally intended to form the board of management. The managers have recently had the satisfaction of associating Mr. Stainsbury with them, which will enable one of their number occasionally to visit the mine without inconvenience.

The following is the statement of the financial affairs of the company:—

Since the last meeting the managers have made two calls of 10s. each per share, the second being payable on the 11th inst.

They had at one time flattered themselves that such further advance of capital would not have been necessary; but the accomplishment of the numerous objects above alluded to has occupied a longer period than was at first anticipated, and consequently created considerable additional expense.

Total expenditure, mine cost included, to end of May, 1836. £4580 6 5
By balance, as stated at last meeting. £1424 4 10
A second instalment of 10s. per share on 5000 shares 2500 0 0
A profit on sale of Exchequer Bills 36 2 6

Balance against the Company. £619 19 1

It will appear from the statement that the managers in London have received no compensation for their services to the company, notwithstanding which it has been their constant endeavour to bestow on the undertaking all the attention required by a situation of responsibility and vigilance, and they cannot but express their great satisfaction at the steady, systematic, and skilful manner in which the operative and every other department at the mines have been conducted by their agents from the commencement.

ROCHE ROCK TIN MINING COMPANY.

The following is the report referred to in our last:—

Your directors consider it necessary to refer only in brief terms to the position which the mine occupied when it first came into the possession of the company, because the works which had been accomplished up to that period are fully referred to in the prospectus of the association. It will be found, on reference to that document, that the engine-shaft had then been sunk to the fifty fathom level, by the aid of an engine of thirty-six inches cylinder, that sundry lodes had been discovered, and that seven mills, carrying in all thirty-nine heads, had already been erected to dress the tin stuff which might be raised.

The leading object of your board at that period consisted in sinking the engine-shaft to another and deeper level, and they are happy to say that this object has been accomplished in a satisfactory manner; and, although this undertaking has not been attained without some outlay of capital, they have every reason to believe that it has opened ground which will fully remunerate the adventurers for the expense incurred.

Notwithstanding, however, that the sixty fathom level (the deepest point attained) now presents the most favourable appearance, and, in fact, realizes the best returns of any portion of the mine yet investigated, the directors, acting under the advice of experienced agents, altogether unconnected with the company, obtained some months ago, resolved to defer for a time the prosecution of the shaft to a deeper point, and direct their operations to the extension of the levels in an easterly direction, where about 200 fathoms of unexplored ground, presenting a very promising appearance, still remained. To accomplish this object in a satisfactory manner, the agents found themselves compelled to commence a new shaft (Campbell's shaft), both for the purposes of ventilation and future drawing. This shaft has now been sunk to about fifteen fathoms, and a cross-cut is in progress of driving from the twenty-one fathom level in the direction of the sinking, with a view to rise from the same towards the shaft, and thus accelerate its execution. It will then be the object of your managers to sink this shaft to each level in succession, until all the levels, now partially driven east, shall be fully explored, and the value of this part of the mine fully ascertained.

Of the final success of their endeavours in this direction, which at present constitutes their leading object, your board cannot, in the present position of the drivings, of course speak with decided certainty. They have been led to adopt it for several weighty considerations; first, from the highly promising aspect of the lode at the eastern end of the twenty-one fathom level, and the large extent of ground in this direction, which still remains unexplored within the limits of the sett; and, secondly, from the small expense which attends this mode of working, compared with the outlay which would necessarily be demanded for prosecuting the engine-shaft to levels deeper than those already gained.

Your directors, however, would beg to impress upon you, that no circumstances have occurred at the sixty fathom level to render it desirable that this should remain the lowest point of the mine. On the contrary, the appearances at that point, as already stated, are highly favourable; and if your directors have for the present deferred, not abandoned, the intention of sinking further, they have only done so in the sanguine hope that a minor outlay at more shallow levels will speedily produce returns sufficient to effect that very desirable object.

Your managers have judged it expedient to form a rail or tram-way from the shaft to the stamping-mills, situated at some distance, for the purpose of conveying the ore with greater facility and at less expense to that point; this railway has now been completed many months, and answers their expectations in every particular. They are happy to observe, also, that its execution was resolved on before the great advance in the price of the material of which it is composed, and that the saving of carriage expense consequent on its erection, must amply remunerate the company for the outlay incurred.

It will be observed, by reference to the report of the purser and resident agent, which you will speedily have an opportunity of hearing, that the propriety of erecting a small engine, both for the purposes of drawing and stamping the ores, has been under the consideration of the board. Your directors, however, have not hitherto judged it expedient to encounter this additional outlay until further drivings on the levels now in progress shall have placed it beyond a doubt that the advantages attendant on such an undertaking would more than counterbalance the expense. Even in the present position of the mine, there is every reason to infer that this would be the case, inasmuch as the tin now raising is more in quantity than can be at this season of the year stamped by mills necessarily dependant on water-power; but your board have considered it more prudent to accumulate this excess on the surface until the wet season affords additional power to the existing stamps, than precipitately encounter an undertaking attended with certain expense, and, though with probable, not certain advantage. They have every reason, however, to hope that a short period will render the propriety of steam stamping no longer doubtful; and it is to them a subject of congratulation, that at present the existing water-mills possess power sufficient to prepare tin for the market more than adequate to the cost of the mine, while the excess raised can be made available at a future period, when that power, either by an increase of water, or by the erection of steam-stamps, shall be extended.

The board cannot perhaps better illustrate the existing position of the mine, than by calling your attention to the progressive increase which has taken place in the returns of the mine since the month of May, last year. In that month the company sold

	Weight of Tin.				Value.	
	tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s. d.
June	5	3	2	7	326	17 4
July	5	10	1	1	328	3 0
September	3	8	6	0	194	7 4
October	5	16	4	0	337	11 6
November	6	11	0	17	385	5 3
December	6	8	0	15	369	14 5
1836 January	6	13	9	14	423	7 0
Feb. & March	13	6	3	17	491	18 10
April & May	15	11	1	4	1192	11 3

It will be remarked that, except in the very early months of the company's existence, when the sinking of the engine-shaft, and the transfer of the pit-work consequent on this operation, impeded to a large extent and for some time the working of the mine, that the produce has from month to month slowly but steadily increased, and that the last two months' sale effected exceeded in quantity as well as price all which had preceded them; nor have your directors any reason to fear but that the same favourable circumstances will attend the next and future sales.

Your directors have, during the progress of this year, been compelled to avail themselves partially of the powers vested in them by the prospectus of calling for five shillings on each share; a call which, with very few exceptions indeed, and those probably of an accidental character, has been fully responded to by the shareholders.

The board would call your attention to the fact announced by the state of the accounts, that the money arising from this call has hitherto been only partially demanded by the exigencies of the mine. You will there perceive that 1901l. 1s. now remains in the hands of your direction; and when to this is added the produce of next sale in July, comprising the work raised during five months, against which the expense of one only remains to be charged, you will readily perceive that a large portion of the second call will remain unexpended, and constitute a fund on which, if the present favourable anticipations of your board are realized, no encroachment is likely to be made—a fund available to the purchase of a steam stamping-engine, whenever appearances justify your managers in its erection.

Your board believe that they have now informed you of every subject of importance connected with the concern, and trust that from this their first annual report, along with the mining details, weekly submitted to your notice, you will be able to arrive at conclusions satisfactory to yourselves on the subject of the speculation in which you and they are mutually engaged. They do not, therefore, consider it demanded from them to offer you any opinion on a subject, regarding which they have endeavoured to place you in a position to deduce your own inferences as well as they can do; but they may be permitted to remark, that the mine certainly in all its details never presented a more favourable aspect than it does at the present moment, and that their hopes are extremely sanguine, and they believe justly sanguine, as to its future prosperity.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN SANDERS, Sec.

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

The annual general court of proprietors of this company was held on the 30th June.

T. F. BUXTON, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

Sir Robert Price, Bart., M.P., and Samuel Skinner, Esq., were re-elected directors of the company; and Sir Robert John Harvey was elected a director in the room of Charles Stokes, Esq.; Charles Bayley, was re-elected an auditor of the company.

The report of the directors and the report of the manager having been read, the insertion of which is deferred until next week, it was

Resolved unanimously, that the reports now read be printed, and that a copy of each be sent to every proprietor; and, a statement of the receipts and disbursements to the 31st December, 1835, signed by the auditors, having been produced, it was thereupon further

Resolved unanimously; that the report of the receipts and disbursements now produced by the court of directors be approved, and signed by the chairman, in testimony of such approbation; and that the same be printed, and a copy thereof sent to every proprietor.

The thanks of the meeting were presented to the chairman and to the other directors for their attention to the interests of the company, when the meeting adjourned.

The statement of receipts and expenditure showed the proceeds of silver from the mines to be 48,743l. 16s. 7d., the receipt on calls on shares, 45,623l. 5s., which with balance remaining in hand, 31st December, 1834, of 2183l. 3s. 11d., and sundry receipts, made the amount 96,977l. 9s. 1d.; and on the other side the disbursement consisted of re-payment of loan of 18,000l., and balance of 11,468l. 6s. 7d., the remaining sum of 67,499l. 3s. 3d. being expended in Mexico and London, in carrying on the operations of the company.

INDEMNITY MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at their office in Winchester-street, on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

GEORGE LYALL, Esq., in the chair.

(This company was one of those formed in 1824, and, from the report submitted at the meeting, appears to be an exception to the generality of companies established at that period.) A statement of the finances was read, which gave general satisfaction.

The paid up capital of the company was originally 5l. 13s. 6d. per share on 13,453 shares. 76,346
To which bonuses have been added at various times to July, 1835, inclusive, arising out of the profits, to December, 1832, and amounting altogether to 4l. 16s. 6d. per share 65,314
And a further bonus was declared at this meeting of 1l. 10s. per share from the profits of 1833 (besides reserving 8360l. for contingencies) 90,179

Making the present capital 19l. per share, or £161,436

The profits arising from the business of 1834 and 1835 will not be divided till 1837 and 1838. Besides the above bonuses, a dividend of five per cent. yearly has been paid on the capital, with the accumulations.

Mr. HANKEY wished to know whether it was proposed by the directors to continue adding the profits to the capital, and whether, considering the large sum which the company possessed in the funds, the directors contemplated investing part of the capital in other securities.

The CHAIRMAN replied, that the board did not intend at present proposing any deviation from the plan hitherto pursued of adding the profits to the capital, and that the question of different investments had not been lost sight of by the board.

Mr. PARSONS then rose to make a motion on the subject of remuneration to the directors. He stated that they had given their services to the company gratuitously for two years after its formation. That it was then resolved at a meeting of proprietors, that 2000l. annually should be placed at their disposal, of which, however, he understood that not more than about 1500l. had been so appropriated. This sum he conceived quite inadequate as a compensation for the services of twenty gentlemen of the first respectability, if the mere attention to a business of such magnitude was considered. But when he contemplated the brilliant success which had attended the company, and the favourable prospects for the future, and that this success mainly depended on the extent of business which the directors themselves and their connections brought to the office, he thought it most desirable that a scale of remuneration should be fixed, in some measure commensurate with the advantages derived from their powerful influence, and such as would always induce merchants of the highest rank to consider the direction of the company an object of ambition. He, therefore, proposed that 1000l. should be annually placed at the disposal of the directors in addition to the 2000l. formerly voted.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Thanks were voted to the chairman and directors, and also to William Ellis, Esq., the manager of the underwriting department.

IRON.—Of what consequence the discovery of one natural body and its properties may be to human life, the whole great continent of America is a convincing instance: whose ignorance in useful arts, and want of the greatest part of the conveniences of life, in a country that abounded with all sorts of natural plenty, I think, may be attributed to their ignorance of what was to be found in a very ordinary despisable stone, I mean the mineral of iron. And whatever we think of our parts or improvements in this part of the world, where knowledge and plenty seem to vie with each other; yet to any one that will seriously reflect on it, I suppose, it will appear past doubt, that were the use of iron lost among us, we should in a few ages be unavoidably reduced to the wants and ignorance of the ancient savage Americans, whose natural endowments and provisions came no way short of those of the most flourishing and polite nations. So that he who first made known the use of that contemptible mineral, may be truly styled the father of arts, and author of plenty.—Locke on the Human Understanding.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

NORTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY.

Wheal Thomas, July 9.—In surveying this mine, I find, in the east end, at the twenty-six fathom level, the lode is improved in size and richness. In the same level west, the ground is harder; but there have been good stones of lead broken from this level this week. In the seventeen fathom level the ground is looking favourable, with some lead; but not rich at present. In the same level west the ground still continues hard, and lode poor. There is no alteration in the eight fathom level east and west since our last report.

Wheal Hope.—In the sixty-five fathom level west the lode is improved since our last report. In the same level east the lode is much the same for size and richness as when we last reported. There is no improvement in the fifty-eight fathoms and the levels above, this week, except the adit level, which is looking much better. The sump-shaft in this mine, for the past week, has been very hard; but I consider it improving at this time, every stem.

JAMES STEPHENS.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

July 11.—One week, as you must be fully aware, is too short a period to open ground sufficiently in any mine to notice any considerable alteration. Trowthen south lode, at the fifteen fathom level west of Robert's shaft, is rather improved since the 4th; and the ground in the engine-shaft under the twenty-five fathom level, and in the cross-cut south at that level, is more favourable than it has been for two or three months past. At Orchard we have commenced erecting the steam-engine.

WM. PETHERICK.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

July 11.—In my last report, I noticed an improvement in the thirty fathom level north of Johnson's shaft on the lead lode, which is now from five to six inches wide, "good work." In driving south on it at this level it is about five inches wide, also productive of lead ores. This lode, in the twenty fathom level north, is about four inches wide, "good work." The ground, in driving the adit level north of the north whim shaft (which is two feet wide), which for some time had been harder than usual, is now very favourable, and will greatly facilitate our advance towards the Holmush lodes.

WM. PETHERICK.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

July 11.—I have little to report this week, except that the tribute pitches, particularly those in the back of the seventy-five fathom level, are looking exceedingly well. We have nearly finished the work mentioned in my report of the 27th ultimo.

THOMAS PETHERICK.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

July 11.—The lode in the thirty-five fathom level west of David shaft is five to six feet big, containing good stones of copper ores: it is still very promising. There is nothing new to communicate of the other parts of the mines.

THOMAS PETHERICK.

FERRAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

July 9.—We are now prepared to go to work at Rose with the water-whim, and hope shortly to be enabled to give you a satisfactory account of that part of this mine. At West Whim Hope we are getting on as well as can be expected with sinking the shaft, &c. The adit end driving east on Anthony's lode is at present poor. The tributers employed in the back of the adit level are working well, and getting wages. The smith's and carpentry work for the engine are pushing on with all possible speed.

RICHARD ROWE.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINING COMPANY.

July 9.—We have this week completed cutting the whim-plat at the fifteen fathom level, and shall begin immediately to fix the pit-work. The engineers are getting on expeditiously in putting the engine together.

RICHARD ROWE.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANY.

Great St. George, July 12.—Every thing remains in statu quo at each of these mines, no visible alteration having taken place in either of them since the setting day, on Saturday the 2d instant. We sample to-day, at Great St. George, 600 tons.

H. HUMPHRIES.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

Great Wheal Venture Mine, July 11.—The general appearance of the levels on the course of the different lodes is much the same as last reported. The ground in south end twelve fathom level is much easier. We are through the lode in cutting the plat at the twenty-two fathom level; and from the appearance of the ground at present, we shall make rapid progress to the object in view. One part of the sumpmen will commence driving our cross-cut at this level to-morrow, while others are engaged in sinking the remainder of the shaft, &c.

JOHN BRAY.

ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY.

July 11.—The cross-cut at the twenty-one fathom level having cut down the water from Campbell's shaft, we have now commenced sinking it; and, we trust, without further interruption, to continue it to the deeper levels. At the thirty, forty, fifty, and sixty fathom levels, there is no material change: the appearance of these levels are as favourable as formerly reported. The quantity of tin brought to surface the last two months exceeds the former two months by about two tons.

SAMUEL ROBINS.

FOLBREEN MINING COMPANY.

July 9.—Our progress in sinking Stainsby's and Flat-rod engine-shafts is satisfactory, the ground having proved on the whole favourable. We hope to complete the latter to a twelve fathom level at the close of the present month (as noticed in a former report), and until that work is effected no further information can be given as to the prospects, the lode having passed through the shaft to the north. The former, we expect, will be sunk to a depth calculated for the first level by the end of next month (August). No lode has been broken at Wheal Harriett since the last setting day, held on the 25th ultimo; and we shall continue to "demon" (or uncover) both in stopping the back and driving the deep adit west of Thomas's shaft.

RICHARD ROWE.

ALBION MINING COMPANY.

July 12.—We have communicated the forty fathom level east on the counter lode to the rise in the forty-seven, which has ventilated this part of the mine, and will facilitate the driving of the forty eastward, which is very desirable, as we have a bunch of ore in the back of the forty-seven, about ten fathoms before the forty; we are driving this end by four men, at 55s. per fathom. With the exception of the above remarks, I see no alteration in these mines worthy of notice since my report of last week.

J. MIDDLETON.

NEW SOUTH HOVE MINING COMPANY.

Tinsell, July 9.—I beg to inform you that the air-shaft was holed in the back of the deep adit on Tuesday last, and is twelve fathoms and one-third from the surface to the lower part of the deep adit, which, when it reaches the whim-shaft, will be about four feet under the bottom thereof. The shaft on the New South Hove lode has been sunk above eight feet during this week, and the ground much the same as last reported. I hope, in my next, to inform you the distance to be driven from the present end of the deep adit to the whim-shaft. The air-shaft will be made use of soon for the purpose of raising the attle from the adit.

J. E. BILWERT.

HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

July 4.—Harrison's engine, which was set to work on the 25th ultimo, is now moving admirably, and we are sinking the sump at a satisfactory rate; and though it is at a distance of several fathoms from either of the lodes, the whole of the strata is impregnated with mundle, which is a circumstance highly indicative of copper. At Busworgie mine the sumpmen are driving the twenty-six fathom level west of Ellward's; the lode is about ten feet wide, containing small spots of black sulphate of copper, and occasionally copper pyrites, intermixed with pyrite, mundle, blende, and iron. The fifteen fathom level east on Ellward's lode is improved in its appearance, and has produced some good stones of copper ore; but the air being bad, we are obliged to suspend it till we ventilate it by communicating with the workings above. We have cut through the south lode at the adit level; it is about eighteen inches wide, containing a little tin, but it is not rich. At Trevidgia mine, Lyon's lode, in the ten fathom level west, is about two feet wide, producing good stones of tin. Wood's shaft, which we are sinking below the same level on Wood's lode, also produces good stones of tin. We have not yet cut any other lode in the south cross-cut, nor is there any other alteration in the mine since my last.

J. TREBILCOCK.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

July 9.—In consequence of a misfortune at the foundry in casting one of the steam pistons, we have been prevented trying the engine as I expected to have done yesterday, but on Monday or Tuesday we may calculate on lighting the fire. The tributers are working well, and no doubt getting wages. The adit end men have extended the level about five feet; the lode is large, composed of spar and mundle, with a little ore, but not rich. One great reason for continuing this level is to relieve the mine from water, which otherwise might go down a distance of four hundred yards, besides the chance of discovering ore ground forty fathoms under the surface. By this day week, if all be well, we shall have drained the mine to the ten fathom level, and have four men in each end working on ore ground, where the people say the lode is four feet wide, all ore, but we have only seen about eighteen inches into it, and I find it very promising.

W. SINCOCK.

WEST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

July 10.—I beg to inform you the eleven fathom level is cleared and secured, going west, and the driving resumed. The lode is about two feet and a half wide, and the end is just under the brow of the high ground, where I expect, from the large and likely gozzan at surface, something worth notice

will be discovered ere long. The lode going east at the same level is just as last reported, about eighteen inches wide. The lode in the eastern shaft looks very promising, and continues large, sinking by six men very satisfactorily. There is no material alteration either east or west in the twenty fathom level this last week. Mathews will commence to-morrow breaking the branch of silver ore in the back of the twenty fathom level, which, from its present appearance, promises to be productive. JAMES CARPENTER.

WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

July 11.—Since my last report we have sunk about ten feet in the winze below the twenty fathom level (about five fathoms east of the rich sink), on a very promising lode, impregnated throughout with silver; but I regret to add, the water still gains in the mine, so much so, that our working at the sink and twenty fathom level is for the present suspended. The ten fathom level and adit end still continue to improve. We have commenced weighing and sampling the ore this day, with a gentleman from the house of Messrs. Reid and Co., of Sheffield, and hope to complete the same by Wednesday. Mr. West, the engineer, has been on the mine to-day, and it has been determined to put up a steam-engine of thirty inches cylinder on Malachy's shaft, at the cost of the Wheal Sisters Company, which will drain the two mines (of Wheal Brothers and Wheal Sisters) at all dry seasons, thereby affording Wheal Sisters Company the use of the engine-shaft, which will save a sum equal in amount to the sinking of a new shaft, to the full value of the cost of the machinery. This is considered by every one to be of the greatest importance, but in the interim an alteration will be made in the present water power, which we hope will enable both mines to be drained and worked to the thirty fathom level.

J. MALACHY.

WHEAL SISTERS MINING COMPANY.

July 11.—I have to inform you that the lode in the ten fathom level is about fifteen inches big, of a very promising character, with lead, carbonate of iron and silver. The lode in the adit end is large, but not rich. Little has been done at the back of the adit during the past week, in consequence of having to secure the ground with timber, &c.

J. PARROTT.

EAST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

July 11.—We have finished casing down Bennett's shaft, and have commenced driving a cross-cut to intersect the Wheal Brothers lode, as last reported. The lode in the adit end continues large, and of a very promising character. The Well lode is much improved, being about eighteen inches big, good saving work for copper. Here it has been determined upon this day to put up at once a steam-engine of thirty inches cylinder, which will be ordered immediately, and a new engine-shaft will be commenced this week.

J. MALACHY.

HOLMUSH MINING COMPANY.

July 11.—In consequence of our having been engaged in altering the pit-work for raising water to the surface for condensing, very little progress has been made at the eighty fathom level since last reported on. The lode in the end of the sixty-two fathom level east is from two feet to two feet and a half big—still very promising. The lode in the end of the forty-two fathom level is two feet big, composed chiefly of copper ore and mundle. In the winze below the twenty fathom level east, the lode is improved; all other parts of the mine are proceeding satisfactorily.

J. LANE.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY.

Wheal Uny, July 11.—The lode in the forty-four fathom level east and west of the engine-shaft continues large; at present they are not rich. The lode in the winze bottom of the twenty fathom level west of Cock's shaft is about five feet wide, producing a small quantity of both tin and copper ores. We are driving the adit level east of Joseph's shaft, and find the lode to be six feet wide, composed of eaple, spar, and gozzan, with a small quantity of tin and copper ores. I do not see any material alteration in any other part of this mine in the past week. At Buckett's, the lode in Buller's shaft is about one and a half feet wide, producing good stones of copper, and has a favourable appearance. We are continuing to clear and repair the twenty fathom level west of the said shaft; it remains full before us: we have not holed the winze to the twelve fathom level. At Clifjah, the copper lode in the twenty fathom level is just as stated in my last. The tin lode in the aforesaid level is about two and a half feet wide: here we have broken in the past week good stones of tin ores.

RALPH GOLDSWORTHY.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Wheal Leeds New Engine-Shaft, July 9.—We have had, during the present week, a hard floor of ground in the shaft; we are not, however, without hopes of sinking the shaft to the depth of the forty fathom level in the course of a week or ten days.

Thirty Fathom Level driving east.—There is no alteration in this level; the ground is hard, and in a confused state; and the lode, in consequence, unproductive. As we expect a change, we have only set one fathom at present, for 4l. per fathom, to four men.

Twenty Fathom Level driving east.—We have determined on suspending for the present our operations in this level in that direction, as we consider it more desirable to push the thirty, which we are inclined to think will lead to results that will enable us to judge better of what our future operations ought to be at this level, whether to drive eastward on the lode we were originally driving on, or on the north lode or branch: at present, from the hardness and deranged state of the channel of ground, both ends are unproductive. We have set a piece of ground to stop, under the twenty east of the new engine-shaft and cross-cut, in ore ground, to three men, at 10s. tribute, at 20s. per fathom tut-work; and a pitch, west of the new whim-shaft at the thirty, to two men, at 13s. 4d.; and the filling and landing to two men, at 85s. per month.

C. N. BEATER.

NORTH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

July 11.—We have completed cutting the plat at the sixty-two, and have begun to sink under this level: here the lode is large, and has a promising appearance, with fine stones of yellow ore. We have this day holed Licher's shaft to the thirty, and shall directly begin to clear this level. Driving the sixteen fathom level north from little whim-shaft, not cut any lode as yet. We are engaged putting in pent-houses at John's shaft, and there is no alteration in the lode since my last. The lode in Barkle's shaft still continues its size, and has a promising appearance, with some good yellow ore; and from its appearance at this time we expect an improvement shortly. We cannot see any alteration in the lode in Knight's shaft since my last report. Quarry shaft is not holed as yet; the ground has proved to be very hard, and a great deal more water than we expected: we are doing all we can; we know the shaft and the rise is very near each other. Driving the new adit southward, in a good killas country: not cut any lode lately. The lode in the ten fathom level west from Williams's is two feet wide, producing small bunches of good yellow ore. The slide is leaving the lode in the twenty-four fathom level east from John's; the lode is increasing in size, and I hope to be able to speak more favourably of it in my next report. We said, in our last report, that we had removed the men from Seymour's shaft to clear a shaft on the south lode, since that we have taken them back again, as we found it very necessary to sink Seymour's shaft a fathom or two deeper, as it will be a great benefit to the pitches. In the last week, in rising under Treize's stopes, we have had a very good lode, and at this time looks well. I see no alteration in the pitches, and our tributers continue to work very steadily. We are getting ore as fast as we can for another sampling: we shall be able to say something about this month's quantity in our next report.

THOMAS TIFPETT.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

July 11.—Buckingham's shaft is cleared twenty-five fathoms three feet from the surface; the ground in this shaft is hard. In clearing the deep adit we met with a house of water, which has driven us back to Old Sump shaft: we think it will be beneficial for the mine. As the water has been sinking in Buckingham's shaft since clearing and repairing Quarry shaft as usual, we hope to be at the shallow adit this week. Cleared and repaired Footway shaft, and made it complete for an entrance into the mine. Clearing and repairing Roselobby shaft as usual. We have cleared the shallow adit fifteen fathoms three feet; in it we have met with some copper ores. Our masons have completed the engine-house and stone-work of the stack, and the engineer will begin to put in the engine soon. The boiler is brought into the mine, with other materials, and all the rest will be delivered in three or four days. We have begun to carry stones for the building Roselobby engine-house, and shall begin to build as soon as we can make it convenient.

MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

BORINGDON PARK MINING COMPANY.

July 9.—The engine-shaft is now completed to the surface; engine-house, and all other buildings, are up and covered in, except the boiler-house, which will be very soon finished. Since I was on the mine, I have the satisfaction of informing you of the discovery of a very promising gozzan lode, two feet wide, containing mundle, spar, and very strong indications of copper, sixty fathoms north of the Boringdon lode, and parallel with it. This lode was worked, on 400 fathoms east of the present opening, by a Cornish company, seven years ago, for copper, by the power of a small steam-engine; but which at that period, I understand, did not turn out profitable to the company, although rich parcels of copper ore was returned; and I have been informed it was then abandoned for want of power in the machinery at fifty fathoms below the surface.

JOSEPH MALACHY.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Great Wheal Charlotte, July 13.—The assays of the different parcels of ores which we shall set to-morrow week have been sent us, from which it is evident that the amount of our next sale will be upwards of 10000l.; and had we been able to have sampled all the ores raised in May and June, it would have amounted to more than 12000l.: from these statements it is evident that we are increasing our monthly returns. The appearances of the mine generally are much the same as last week. The lode in the twenty-two fathom

level end west continues large, ore, and as promising as can be desired. When we take into account the appearance of the lode, the strata in which it is embedded, the length and height of maiden or untried ground we have for exploration, and that the same lode, in a stratum about one hundred fathoms to the east, yielded upwards of 100,000l. worth of ores, it is but rational to conclude that a more promising adventure than this part of the mine alone presents cannot be wished for.

JAMES STEPHENS.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

July 12.—We have communicated the cross-cut to the Diagonal shaft sinking from surface, and shall resume sinking to-morrow. In the eastern end of adit level the lode is three feet wide, and improved for ore since last reported. Pitch in the back-over still continues very good for ore. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is four feet wide, producing a fair quantity of ore, but coarse in quality. The pitches in the back-over are a little improved since our setting day. In driving west at ten fathom level, the lode is four feet wide, producing ore throughout: the pitches are producing a good quantity of ore. There has been but little done in this winze during the past week, in consequence of the bad air. At the eleven fathom level, the lode is four feet wide, with a very kindly appearance. *Twenty Fathom Level.*—The lode in the western end, and stopes in the back-over, still continues good for ore. In the eastern end the lode is large, producing some good ore. In the winze sinking from this level the lode is about four feet wide, producing but little ore at present. *Twenty-one Fathom Level.*—In this winze the lode is four feet wide, producing some ore, with a very promising appearance. *Twenty-seven Fathom Level.*—In this winze the lode is six feet wide, producing but little ore; the ground is very hard for exploring. In the eastern end of the thirty fathom level, the lode is about three feet wide, producing but very little ore. We can report no alteration in the western end and back since our last. In the thirty-six fathom level, the lode is about two feet wide, producing a little ore, but generally poor: the ground is improved for driving during the past week. The ground in the cross-cut is quite as good for driving as we expected to find it.

C. PENROSE.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.

Eastern District, July 8.—Our men in the back of Prosper adit are still breaking very good tin stuff; and in Wheal Jenkin adit they are breaking a great quantity in the back. We shall draw from these two places, this month, 50000 whim kibbles, which will make 8000 sacks of tin stuff, worth four cwt. tin per one hundred sacks. The tin sold last Friday from the latter back produced thirteen and a quarter white tin out of twenty black, which is equal to the average of the tin raised in the county. In cross-cutting the lode, twenty fathoms west of the great back, which is all in whole ground, we have cut into it two fathoms, and have a course of tin in the present end worth 60l. per fathom: we are only paying 50s. per fathom for driving it. The old tinners, in former times, drove forty fathoms by the side of this lode, and did not cut through it: that you will say is bad mining, but it is fortunate for us they did not. We have cleared a shaft and cut the pink lode, and have begun to sink on it this day: there is tin in it, but as to the quality of the work, I cannot say any thing about it at present, but shall be able to do so in my next report. We are driving east on the Plat lode; it is two feet wide, very kindly, and producing very good work. Bullock's engine-shaft is now sinking below the adit, and the cross-cut will be holed to that level this month. The great engine-wheel is taken abroad, and our carpenters are fixing it on the new pit; it will be ready to work by the end of this month: this is a capital thing, as we shall now get on smartly in exploring one of our grand objects, the Great Green Hills lode, by means of this wheel. Our west end, at Prosper north lode, and our south lode, are not rich at present, but the ground is very kindly and tany. We are clearing the shaft at Wheal Julia with all speed; we find it very troublesome to clear, having to encounter some very large rocks. Our surface operations are going on progressively. If we do not get a few stamps soon, we shall fill all the commons with tin stuff. The prices and state of foundries have bothered us a good deal in deciding about ordering the stamps engine.

J. CLYMO.

St. Agnes District, July 8.—At this district, at the deep adit on Mitchell's lode, we have driven east about twenty fathoms from the cliff, and are now driving north to find the lode, which has been heaved by a large gozzan. We hope to cut it in a few days, six men employed, at 6l. per fathom. The middle end on the above-named lode is driven about sixteen fathoms. The lode here is two feet wide, very promising, but not rich, being yet very shallow. Ground easy—3l. 10s. per fathom. In the shallow level we have cleared and driven nearly forty fathoms. The lode at present is not so good as it has been, but still kindly. Only two men, at 5l. 10s. per fathom, the air being very bad. We are now sinking from some old workings near the surface for ventilation and convenience of drawing the stuff from this end. We have a kindly lode in sinking, but not rich, being yet very shallow, not more than six fathoms from surface. Four men, at 75s. per fathom. From the bottom of Concanen's shaft we are driving north, to cut a lode that went through the shaft about fifteen fathoms above, which at that level had a fine appearance. We hope to cut it in two or three months, and have no doubt of finding it good. At this level, six men, at 7l. 10s. per fathom. In the West, or Agnes shaft, we have sunk about seventeen fathoms. This is near the cliffs. We are now driving in order to hole the cliff for air. When this is done we shall not want to draw any attle or rubbish from this part of the mine, but trip it away by a tram-road into the sea, which will be a wonderful saving. Six men, at 6l. per fathom. The end on Claridge lode still continues good; two feet wide when thrown open. I think we shall set pitches at prices leaving the adventurers from 12s. to 14s. in the pound clear. It is the finest lode I ever saw at the depth. Four men, at 6l. per fathom. We have commenced with bringing a level from the old deep adit in the course of the above-named Claridge lode, which will drain it and throw it open, without any kind of machinery, fifteen fathoms or upwards below the present level. If this lode turns out according to present appearances, we shall have a splendid mine above adit. We intend to fix four or six men in this place, but in obedience to your orders about keeping down costs, we shall take them for the present from other places that are not so promising.

JOHN BENNETTS.

Western District, July 9.—We are proceeding here as before reported, and have nothing new to add. We trust when our directors come down in August to be able to decide on the spot for the engine, till then we confine ourselves to making the shafts and clearing adit, as directed. I beg to say, that before the winter comes on you must give some orders about buildings.

C. WHITE.

FOREIGN MINES.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.

(Continued from No. 46.)

Rio de Janeiro, May 6.—We had the honour of writing to you on the 16th ult., per *Ranger* packet, as per copy above, and now enclose second copies of correspondence with Gongo. The *Sheldrake* packet came in last night, and we shall address you to-morrow by H.M.S. *Rapid*, in which we had shipped 345 lbs. of gold-dust, and enclose bill of lading for the same. We enclose the committee's despatch of the 9th April, and their duplicate report of the 9th ditto. Mr. Duval arrived at Gongo on the 4th ult.

NAYLOR, BROTHERS, AND CO.

Rio de Janeiro, May 7.—The foregoing is a duplicate of the few lines we had the honour of writing to you yesterday, by the *Glennora*, enclosing bill of lading for the gold shipped by this conveyance of H.M. brig *Rapid*, Lieut. Patten, and we now wait upon you with another, and with the amount of duty and charges on the gold-dust, amounting to 2813 reals 280 dollars to your debit.

We have now to reply to your despatch of the 1st March, annexing duplicate letters from your secretary of the 6th and 18th Feb., per *Palmyra* and *St. Ann*, neither of which vessels have yet arrived; the packages on board them shall receive every attention on coming under our control. The early departure of the *Rapid* does not allow us to address you as fully as we wish. We send duplicate report of produce of the 9th April, a duplicate despatch from Mr. Duval, and his despatch of the 19th April.

NAYLOR, BROTHERS, AND CO.

Gongo Soco, April 9.—We had last the honour to address you on the 30th ult., of which letter the foregoing is a copy. We have now the satisfaction to apprise you of the safe arrival of Mr. Duval on the evening of the 4th inst. at Gongo, accompanied by Mr. Kentish and Mr. Hammond. In compliance with the directions contained in your despatch, and corroborated by the letter handed to us by Mr. Duval from you, we immediately recognised Mr. Duval as your chief commissioner, and put him in possession of your property. We regret, however, that we are unavoidably prevented from handing you by the present opportunity the several inventories of the property delivered over to your chief commissioner, together with his receipts for the same, but they shall go forward by the first packet for Rio.

JOHN MORGAN. R. HICKSON.

Gongo Soco, April 19.—We have the honour to confirm our last respects to you of the 9th inst., whereof the foregoing is a copy. We are now enabled to wait on you with George Vincent Duval's, Esq., receipts (passed in triplicate) for the whole of the property of the association, handed over to Mr. Duval as your chief commissioner, by your order, together with the several inventories thereof, which we trust will prove satisfactory. In taking our leaves of the board of directors as members of the late committee of management, we beg most respectfully to assure them, that it will be our anxious study to merit a continuance of their approbation.

JOHN MORGAN. R. HICKSON.

Gongo Soco, April 19.—My last respects, under date of the 15th inst. were forwarded in original and duplicate from Ouro Preto, to Rio de Janeiro, to be thence transmitted to you; I am since deprived of your commands. I returned to Gongo Soco on the evening of the 17th, and found the establishment in good order, under the management of a committee, ad interim, consisting of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hickson, with power to add Dr. Collier to their number, which I had appointed to act during my absence.

PRICES OF SHARES—continue

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Amount paid.	Price.	No. of Shares.	Amount paid.	Price.
10,000 Agricultural of Ireland	10	14	3,300 Dev. & Cmn. Bk. of	30	30
5,000 Australasia	40	57	18,000 Lond. & Westm.	9	24½
1,500,000 Bank of Scotland	854	204	3,000 Lancaster	9	30
10,000 Bank of Birm'g.	10	13	25,000 Liverpool	8	22
10,000 Birmingham Bk.	5	14	25,000 Manca. & Liv. Dis.	22	22
500,000 British Linen Co.	100	240	20,000 Manca. & Liv. Dis.	22	22
3,000,000 Commercial	100	183	5,000,000 National Stock	10	15½
Colonial	10	11½	20,000 Nat. Bnk. Ireland	12½	16½
3,000 Equitable Ln. Co.	9	10	10,000 Nat. Prov. Engl.	38	38
2,000,000 Glasgow Union	30	65	1,000 Nor.&Ct. B. of En	17	17
10,000 Gloucestershire	74	15	20,001 Prov. Bk. of Ire.	25	7½
5,000 Halifax	5	5	2,000,000 Royal of Scotland	100	70
5,000 Hampden	5	8½	2,000 African	6	6
5,000 Huddersfield	20	20	4,000,000 Western of Scot.	30	7
10,000 Hibernian	25	25	20,000 Wilts & Dorset	5	5

BRIDGES.

1,000 Hammersmith	50	23	5,000 Waterloo	100	4½
7,281 Southw. old 63½ 2s. 8d.	40	24	5,000 Do. old Ann. of W.	60	18
1,790 Do. New of 7½ p. ct. 50	14	14	5,000 Do. new do. of 7½	40	15
6,000 Vauxhall 7d. 10s. 3d.	22	22	6,000 Metropol. Suspension	2	2

WATER WORKS

WATER WORKS.				
4,800 Birmingham.....	25	26	1,500 Nw. Rir. London	
121 Colchester.....	100		B. W. An.	58
4,233 East London.....	100	136	6,486 Manch. & Salford	100
4,000 Glasgow.....	50		800 Portsea Island.....	50
4,500 Grand Junction.....	41	53	1,497 Portm. & Farlign. 50	14
5,400 Edin. Joint Stock.....	25	37 1/2	372 Do. New.....	50
2,000 Kent.....	100	46	1,000 Vauxh. R. S. Lon. 100	84
388 Liverpool Bootle.....	220	310	5,000 W. Middx 63 1/2. Rd.	82 1/2
			1,360 York Buildings.....	100
				35 1/2

ROADS.				
533 Archw. & Kent Tn. 30			492 Great Dover Str. 70	
300 Barking.....	100	224	2,303 Highgate Arch. 39 1/2. 50	2 1/2
1,000 Commercial.....	100	90	11,601 New North Rd. Stock	

Br. 100 59

2,000 Do. E. I. Dock Str. 100 59

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

400	Adel. Gal. of Sci.	50	55	60	700	Russell	26	1	8
1,000	Lon. with Br. Tck	78	20	24		King's College.	100		30
1,500	London. Univ.	100	24						

MISCELLANEOUS.

10,000	Anti Dry Rot ..	1	1	2	pm	220	S. Devon Ship. Co.	50	10
10,000	Anglo Mex. Min.	10		9	4	10,000	Ed. & Leith Glass	16	1
10,000	Auction Mar. Agric.	26	40			2,500	Essex Mar. Salt	61	6
1,000	British Annuity	50	19			15,000	Gen. St. Nav. & J.	13	27
8,500	Br. Rock & Pat. Sit	35					Huds. Bay St. & d.	13	
	British Annuity	50				2,000	Lon. Cm. Sal Rms	75	
	British Alkali. . .	17	pm				New Corn Ex.		
6,000	Brit Amr. Ld. Co.	13	10				N. Bruns. (Land)	22	2
10,000	Canada Comp.	22	37				Mexican, &c.	5	
200,000	Up. Canada Lon.	4	pm			12,000	Pat. Purif. Sea Wat.	2	1
	Carroll Iron Co.	250				10,000	Rio Doce	2	1
	City Bonds, 4 per.	104	103				Rever. Inter. So.	100	12
	Cent. Amr. (Land)	20	15	16		2,563	Ditto New.	55	7
75	Cov. Gar. Th. Rnt	500				2,000	Shotts Iron Fo.	38	31
300	Drary Lane do.	600				4,000	Thames Tunnel	50	3
2,122	Do. Proprietors	100				10,000	Van Diemens Ld	17	13

PRICES OF SHARES AT LIVERPOOL.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Liverpool Coal Gas.	350	0	0	Manchester and Liverpool			
Liverpool New Gas & Coke				District Bank	15	23	0
Company	£100	17	0	Commercial Bank of Liver.	10	23	0
Liverp. New Shares, prem.	70	15	0	Liverp. Marine Assur. Co.	25	10	0
0							

...	320	0	0	Ocean Assurance Co.
...	175	0	0	Northern & Central

Exchange ditto.....	320	0	0	Ocean Assurance Company	10	9	0
Exchange Buildings.....	174	0	0	Northern & Central Bank			
Verp. & Manch. Railway	100	276	0	of England.....	10	15	0
Old Quarters.....	23	68	0	Union Bank of Liverpool..	10	16	13
New Quarters.....	28	68	0	Commercial Bank of Engl.	5	7	6
London and Leigh ditto	100	85	0	Treasury Bank.....	9	10	0
to.....	25	21	5	Kellewerria.....	1	3	10
arrington & Newton do.	100	180	0	London & Birmingham. Canal	2	3	0
enyon and Leigh ditto..	100	126	0	Lond. & Bright. (Rennie's)	2	1	0
Branch ditto.....	100	120	0	Ditto (Stephenson's)	5	18	0
eston and Wigan North				Great Western Railway...	20	45	0
Union Line ditto.....	60	120	0	Tradesman's Bank.....	24	3	15
Heads and Kuto.....	1	0	0	United Bank ditto.....	1	0	0
Jap ditto.....	100	35	0	Woodside Ferry.....	10	33	0
cester & Swanning, do.	50	68	0	Edinburgh and Glasgow..	2	5	0
anchest. Bolton, & Bury				Edinb. Leith, & Newhaven	1	3	0
railway and Canal.....	48	79	10	London and Gravesend....	1	2	0
and Junction ditto.....	50	127	0	Royal Rock Ferry.....	5	9	0
and Selby.....	100	128	0	Boiville ditto.....	20	11	11
and Bidderley ditto.....	60	134	0	Robert Harrington.....	18	10	0
ming, & Gloucester do.	5	8	0	Roller Script.....	6	7	5
ncester and Leeds do.	5	22	0	North & South Wales Bank	1	2	10
Midland ditto.....	5	12	0	British Silver Lead Comp.	2	4	10
land ditto.....	5	6	10	Wilts and Dorset Bank...	5	3	10
Bank of Liverpool.....	10	26	5	East of England Bank...	5	1	0
Bank of Manchester.....	25	39	0	Wh. Harmony & Montague	2		

S. d.		S. d.		RAILWAYS.	
10	0	15	0	Birmingham & Derby	

MINING COMPANIES.				RAILWAYS.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Banking Co.	5	0	15 10	Birmingham & Derby.	5	1	7 5
of Birmingham.	10	0	14 7	Great Western	20	6	44 10
Minningh. Town & Dist.	5	0	7 10	Bristol and Exeter	2	11	4 5
Mer. Bank of Engl.	5	0	7 0	Eastern Counties	1	1	1 5
North and Central.	10	0	15 0	Manchester & Liverp.	100	0	267 0
North Provincial	5	0	10 0	Midland Counties	4	10	11 0
of Westbrom.	5	0	10 0	Manchester, South Union	2	0	3 7
Northbridge & Kidderm.	5	0	11 2	Midland Counties	5	0	6 10
Northverhampton	5	0	10 10	London & Greenwich.	20	2	25 10
Northwick & Leamington	5	0	9 0	Grand Connexion	2	10	3 0
Northampton	5	0	7 6				
Northampton & Peter.	15	0	22 0	GAS COMPANIES.			
Northampton & Peter.	7	10	6 0	Birmingham	50	0	100 0
Northampton Union	5	0	8 2	Dire. and Staff.	5	0	82 0
Northwick & Leamington	5	0	8 0	Dudley	20	0	22 0
Northampton & Warwicksh.	5	0	13 0	Wolverhampton	20	6	45 0
				Birmingham, Equitable Gas	0	10	0 15
CANALS.				MISCELLANEOUS.			
Birmingham, gl. share	17	10	277 0	Birmingham Water Works	25	6	25 0
Birmingham	100	0	200 0	Birmingham & Dudley	50	0	38 10
Birmingham & Naptun.	100	0	210 0	District Fire Office	2	0	2 3
Birmingham & Birmingham.	78	8	82 0	Tin Plate	6	6	12 0
Birmingham & Liver Junc't.	100	0	32 0	Bordesley Steel.	9	6	12 10

0	705	0	0	Broad-street Brewery..
10	58	0	0	Warstone-lane Brewery

Wales & Worcester, 140	7 05	0 0	Broad-street Brewery,	25	0 30	0 0			
ford-on-Avon	79 10	5 0	0	Warstone-lane Brewery 50	0 4	0 0			
RAILWAYS.			Birmingham Fire Office 220				0 30	0 0	
London & Birmingham 60	0 132	0 0	Lond.Steam Carr.Comp. 2				0 1 15	0	
London & Junction	50	0 125	0 0	District Steel.				1 0	1 10
London & Chester & Birm'g.	7	0 6	0 0	Old Union Mill.				1	0 5 12
London & Wolverhampt. 2 10	2 5	0 0	New Union Mill				1	0 1 3	

PRICES OF METALS.

£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
IRON, Brit.—Cake.	ton	112 0 0	IRON, Brit.—Fig, No. 1.	ton	8 0 0
Title	do	110 0 0	Bar ton	11 10 0	11 15 0
Sheets.	do	0 1 1	Do, Cast in Wales	11	6 0
Bottoms	do	0 1 2	Bolts	ton	12 5 0
Foreign—S. Am. (dy. 35			Nail Rods.	ton	12 10 0
cwt.)	ton	100 0 0	Hoops	ton	14 0 0
Brit.—Blocks.	cwt	4 10 0	Sheets, single	ton	16 0 0
Bars	do	8 12 0	(Others in proportion.)		
Common	i.e. 2 4 0	2 8 0	Foreign—Sweden, c. bd.	ton	15 10 0
Best, per	i.e. 2 16 0	2 14 0	for Steel, (var.		
Box.	i.e. 2 16 0	3 0 0	Duty 30s.	mks.	ton 16 0 0
Others of the above Mks. 3s. less, all			per ton.	Russian com.	ton 15 0 0
Others fs. less.				P.S.I.	ton 15 10 0
(Others in proportion.)				C.C.W.B. ton	17 10 0
Foreign—Banco, bd. cwt.	6 4 0		STEEL, Brit.—Bilister, (various		
Duty 50s. Straits, bd. cwt.	6 0 0		quilt.)	ton	25 0 0
Duty cwt. Bars.	cwt. 6 0 0		Shear do. do.	45 0 0	44 0 0
Brit.—Pig	ton	27 10 0	Cast do. do.	45 0 0	44 0 0
Sheet	ton	29 0 0	Foreign—Sweden in kg. bd.	ton	18 10 0
Shot	ton	31 0 0	Duty 20 Do. Fagots bd.	ton	19 10 0
Red	ton	29 10 0	per cent. Milan.	ton	25 0 0
White (dry).	ton	36 0 0	SPRUE, Bar.—Cakes (dy. 21, p.		
Do. (gd. in oil).	ton	38 0 0	ton.)	bd.	ton 22 0 0
Litharge	ton	25 10 0	Sheets (dy. 101, p. ton)		
Spain. (dy. 40s. per			bd. ton. 26 0 0		29 0 0
ton.)	ton	26 10 0	QUICKSILVER—(dy. 1d. per lb.)		
			bd.		6 3 4

LONDON BRIDGE, from .

	Satur.	Sunday.	Mon.	Tuesd.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Friday.
ing	3 30	4 6	4 44	5 23	6 3	6 45	7 27
oon	3 45	4 25	5 3	5 45	6 24	7 6	7 49

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